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RARE

Emmittsburg, Md.,
June 25, 1880.

James Tyson, M.D.

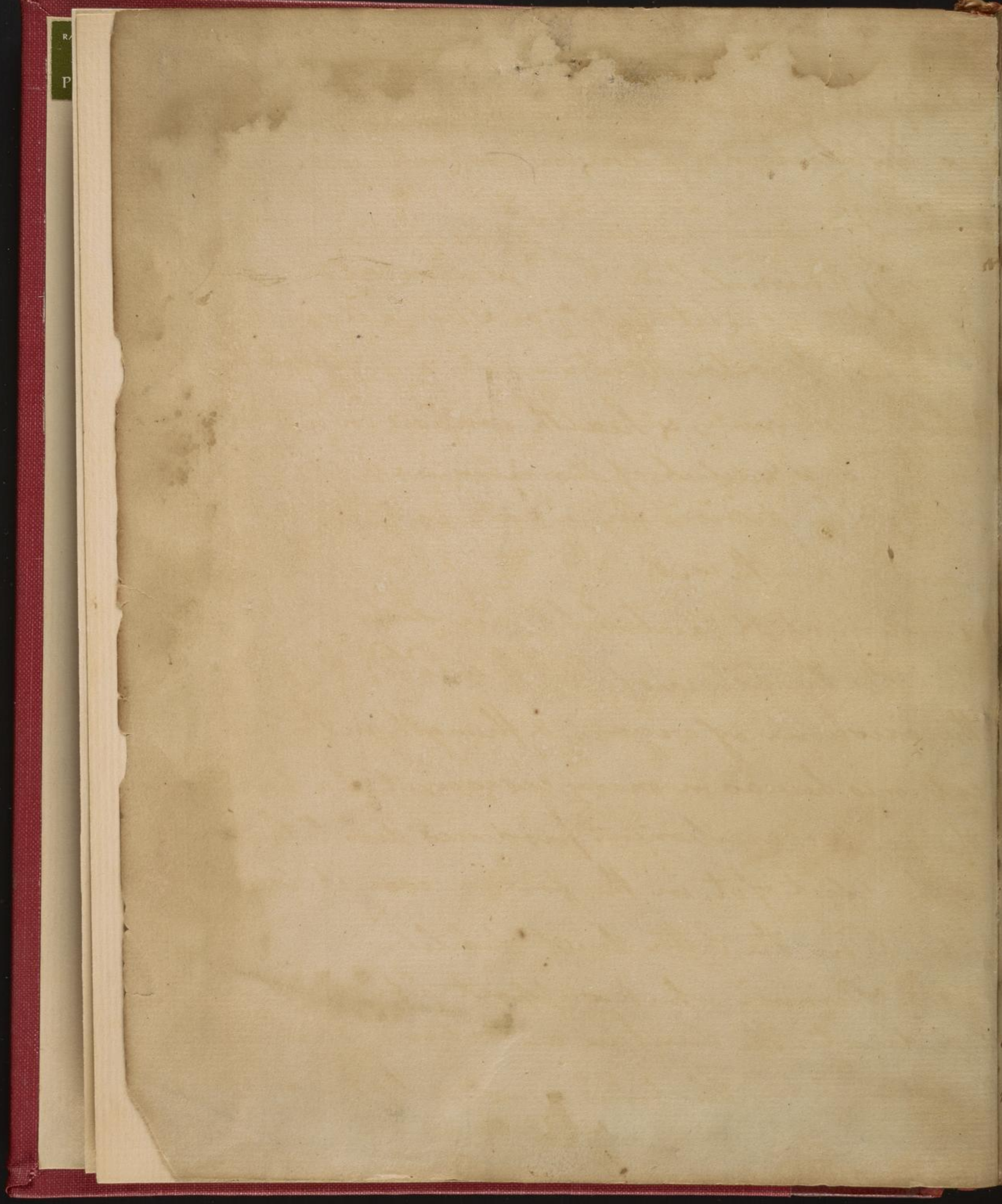
Dear Sir: Accept my sincere thanks for your favor of the 21st inst. The Wm Simonton, who was a matriculate in 1814-15, was I presume my father. The time corresponds with his age, but you say he was of Maryland. This throws a doubt over the matter, inasmuch as my father was born, lived & died in Dauphin Co., Pa.

I fear I shall not be able to ascertain where my grandfather attended lectures. Your suggestion that he might have taken his course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York, is precluded by the fact that he was over 50 years of age when that Institution was organized, which was in 1807, as I learn from an authority in my possession.

There have come down to me four volumes, small quarto, of Dr. Rush's Lectures in MS. They are in a good state of preservation, are bound in leather, and indexed. They are of no use to me, and I would be glad to place them in the Library of the University, if they would be accepted for that purposes. There is nothing to indicate the date of their delivery, but I would judge, it must have been sometime prior to 1800. The name William Simonton is on the fly leaf — a mode of spelling which my father did not use, but which may have been employed by my grandfather. Please let me hear from you.

With great respect,
yours truly,
W. Simonton.

William Smithson's Book



The Principles upon which Dr. Rush commences his Doctrine from, in his lectures are the following.

In every animal body there is a vital or living principle of excitability or Stimulability, to use the words of doctor Hunter— Life is supported by the action of Stimuli, & health consists in a point between excess & defect of stimulus— Suppose excitability to be divided by a scale consisting of 50°. the point of health is 30°.

Exciterment & Excitability are distinct things. The 1st is the power of being excited; the 2d. is the existence of vigour & strength in the System. Extremes here as in many cases meet in a point; the excess of excitement produces debility, as well, as the defect of it, in the former case it is called Indirect, in the latter direct debility.—

The Stimuli which support life, are direct, & indirect. The direct are external & internal, the external are, Heat, this is not only the first.—

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powers of life, but its preservation, & prolongation
2d light 3d Exercise, 4th Pure air. The Internal
are, Food, Drink, Chyle, & a certain temperament of
the glands, which contain secreted liquors—
& the exercise of the understanding in thinking.
& of certain passions, as Anger, love, Joy, &c&c.

The indirect Stimuli are also Internal
& external, The internal are, certain passi-
ons of the mind as fear shame. Contempt
&c. The external are, Cold & darkness.—

Lecture 1st On the Blood

The blood at first sight appears to be a simple Homogenous fluid. A flatitus escapes from it as soon as it is drawn from the body. The quantity differs according to the blood, or surface of the vessel containing it. Blood is not necessarily of a red colour, for the blood of some animals as of fish is is of a whitish colour.—

The Blood separates into Serum & Crassamentum. The Crassamentum is composed of red globules and Coagulable Lymph—

The Serum is not of an homogenous nature it is coagulated by heat, & when exposed to heat a flatus escapes. The Serum & Crassamentum are kept together by heat.

Let us now examine the red globules. They were supposed by Leuwenhoek to consist of six smaller. They are not misible with the other parts of the blood. Some suppose them to be of an oily nature, & thus the cause of their immisibility: but this is erronious. Others supposed them to be of a watry nature; but they are of an inflamable nature. ——

2.

On what does their colour depend? Doctor Goodwyn in his piece has proved it to depend on dephlogisticated air. They may serve for nutrition & promoting the growth of the body There is an analogy between the serum of the Blood & the white of an egg; the white of an egg is more of a bland nature than the serum They are both coagulated by acids & alkalies & also serve for the nourishment of the body — Little dependance should be placed on the appearance of the blood. The coagulable lymph sometimes seperates in the body when there is not heat enough to keep the parts fluid, it is this Gluten which forms the buffy appearance of the blood. This appearance is more common in pregnancy than at other times owing to the increased action of the arteries which thins the blood, & produces it agreeably to Mr Hewsons experiments

A fact occurs which I cannot account for, viz an earthen vessel favours the buffy appearance.

The Serum is composed of an Ammoniacal salt dissolved in water. The acid is the Phosphoric, it renders the coagulable Lymph more easily dissolved in the Serum. What proportion do the parts of the blood bear to each other? They are different in different subjects, & in the same subject at different times. The chyle has been considered as a part of the blood, this not evident to our senses. The coagulable Lymph has been mistaken for it. Is there any oil in the blood? We have no proofs of its existing formally in the blood. Does the blood contain air? Yes: but in a semi-elastic state. —

Lecture 2d On Morbid tenuity of the blood

We have no proofs of a morbid tenuity existing in the blood, the first cause supposed to produce it, is too great a quantity of watry liquors taken into the body 2d It is said to take place when the urine is obstructed as in Ischuria Renalis, but

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this is only temporary - It does not take plac
when we most suspect its presence, it does
not take place more in dropsy more than
in any other disease, it may take place perhaps
in Scurvy. In Scurvy the properties of the blood
are changed.

It is difficult to account for the blood's being sup-
posed to be the seat of so many diseases. —
The aliment we take in is of a bland unfixed Na-
ture, the farinacea make the diet of the great-
est part of mankind - They undergoe a fermen-
ation in the stomach - The mixture of the blood
with saline substances, Boerhave supposed -
99 times of an hundred to be the cause of disease
Can Acumony produce diseases in the blood?
No: for the following reasons, 1st from the action
of the stomach on its contents 2: On account of
dilution. 3d From the oil in the blood 4thly From
the emunctories, which discharge it, 5thly From
the heart and Arteries which are not affected
by acumony in the Scurvy, it appear in

S the living State not to be a direct Stimulus to
the heart, but as an indirect by the medium of
the Brain
Next let us speak of the specific nature of saline
substances, & 1st of Acid acrimony, much has
been said of this by Boerhaave, that an acid
is evolved in the stomach by fermentation
is a Doctrine generally established & adopted
by Physicians, but it may be destroyed; 1st
by the Bile, it containing an Alkali, which
Neutralizes the acid, & as a bitter may destroy
acidity. 2d by diffusion. 3dly. If it was not neutra-
lized by the Alkali in the bile the Lacteals
would refuse to admit it, & if admitted would
be too generally diffused thro the mass of blood
4thly No experiment has proved its existence
In the first place the acid of milk has been
produced, in favour of an Acid Acrimony ex-
isting in the blood, but this proved to be evol-
ved by fermentation. 2d Acid sweats to have
also been produced as in its favour, but how

this can happen when the blood is not acid, we cannot tell, who would say that marine acid & apples be the same, on account of their resemblance in smell, Margraaf tells us that Marine acid & Tar being mixed together, produce a smell similar to that of Musk, would any one on the account say the mixture to be musk? but this renders it impossible, that no effervescence ensues when mixed with alkalies. —

Let us here enquire whether an Alkaline Acrimony exists in the blood. & first of the fixed alkali. Does it exist in the blood? We have no proofs of its existence in persons who have used it to dissolve the stone — Green tea & Cold water taken in the morning produce the same effect. If they were taken into the blood they would be discharged by the kidneys, but no person has ever turned the syrup of Violets to a green colour by the Urine or made it effervesce with acids. But what shall we say to Dr. Hoschams facts relating to the appearance of the

blood, he has neglected to inform us of the appearance it put on in the cases, which he relates- Alkalies may dissolve the blood by destroying the Acid in the Stomach, as by eating much Animal & a small quantity of vegetable aliment.- There is a fact produced in favour of an Alkali existing in the blood, viz. Upon mixing the Serum of the blood with syrup of violets, a green colour is produced. But a person acquainted with the doctrine of colours knows how this is brought about, a yellow & a blue when united mixed form a green.- we conclude that an alkali does not exist in a formal state in diseases.

Does a Volatile Alkali exist in a separate state in the blood? Dr Gaubius is in favour of the question, on account of the greatest use make of the vegetables of the 15th class or Tetradynamia of Linnaeus, but it would be neutralized by the acid of the Stomach No vegetable contains a volatile alkali in an uncombined state. Dr Gaubius tells us it

may be decomposed by fixed alkalies joined to the Acid of Phosphorus, but we have already proved that a fixed alkali cannot enter the blood He says that aromatic substances produce it when taken in large quantities, but they are never taken in quantities large enough to produce this effect - by quickening Perspiration — Poisons are said to produce it by Putrefaction, But I think they act by inducing indirect debility Something like putrefaction may happen in Gangrene, In France they use the volatile alkali as an antidote to ~~poison~~.

Do neutral salts exist in the blood? They are generally produced by art. Common salt never I think exists in the blood formally, It is changed into a Phosphoric Salt, called the essential salt of Urine. This is the only (if any salt) which can produce Alkaline Acrimony: How is the blood in certain eruptions? They were supposed to arise from ~~Acid Acrimony~~. I think they do not arise from a bad state of the blood, they are altogether Local or depend upon

an other cause, we shall speak of them in another Lecture. ——— — — — —

Lecture 3. On life

Life appears to be a forced state, kept up by the application of stimuli.

These stimuli are either direct or indirect, external or internal

The external are, heat, exercise sound and pure air, The internal are, food, Drink, the blood, tension of the glands containing a secreted liquor, exercise of the understanding, particularly Hope, love, Joy, anger these are said to be direct.

The Indirect are either Internal or external

The external are, Cold, darkness, & Silence.-

The internal are Abstinence, evacuations of Glands, copious evacuations by stool, & certain passions of the mind, as fear grief dispair, & the sense of shame, The direct increase & the latter decrease motion, as an in-

stance of the latter, the pulse is lowered by bleeding.—

Excitability abounds most in infancy, the waste of it produces sleep, a total want of it is death. The direct Stimuli conspire to keep up life, the Indirect to destroy it— We suppose the Medium of health to be 40 if the excitiment be raised between 50 & 60 predisposition to disease takes place, at 60 actual disease is present, at 70 Indirect debility takes place, and at 80 death ensues, When indirect debility takes place, it is the cause of the langour we feel, in a hot summers day, & the activity we feel when the air is cooled by refreshing breezes, is owing to the excitement being lowered— Direct debility is produced by an abstraction of stimulus. Fear, Grief & shame produe debility, on account of the absence of courage, joy, &c.

The following are the degrees of excitement from the most profound sleep to tonic mad-

11.

ness 4th. profound sleep without dreaming
2d. sleep with dreaming 3d. A wakeful state
4th that great degree of excitement caused by
Spirituous liquors or Tonic madness

Remote and Predisposing Causes of Diseases.

The causes of diseases are very numerous 1st. the mode of living of Women during pregnancy, as the sedentary life of the rich & indifferent one of the poor predisposis children to many diseases 2d. children are predisposed by accidents received during birth, as to a deformed head, chest, or otherwise 3d Children are subject to diseases on account of the absurd practice of nurses, as soon as they are born washing them with Spirits 4th. their dress predisposes them to disease, as tight caps & clothes, which operate by producing a partial circulation, 5th From the application of

12 Spirituous liquors to cure their diseases
6th. on account of their first diet being very
improper 7th. From the premature applica-
tion of the minds of children to study, and
excessive exertions in play, the foundation
of Pulmonic complaints 8th The transition
from childhood to puberty, and from this
to manhood— 9th The Tyranny of schoolmasters
subjects children to diseases 10th Idleness in
the female sex disposes them to very dis-
tressing diseases 11th The prevailing fashions
among the females, such as not covering
their breasts sufficiently having their
clothes too tight & wearing enormous cu-
shions, these produce cholic, Asthma and
consumption. Once visited a gentlewo-
man who was very much troubled with
the head-ache, and could never be relieved
from it until she removed a large
cushion from her head. Their clothing
not being suited to the weather. ——

13 How many coughs are produced from the want of clothing on the lower parts of women? Women should wear flannel drawers. — Linnen is said to be less wholsome worn next the skin than flannel. The Roman army wore flannel shirts & were by that means more healthy 12th. dancing. Heat cold, dryness, moisture, excessive quantities of water taken into the body, and a dry atmosphere all predispose to disease. — Food to be healthy, should consist of animal & vegetable aliment. Tea & coffee when strong particularly affect the nervous system. Certain condiments taken in large quantities produce indirect debility Dyspepsia &c. Excessive quantities of spices produce diseases of the stomach. Acids produce the cholic, and drinks taken in large quantities & of a bad quality, as sour wines produce the Gout — Wine is the parent of the Gout.

14.

Spirituous liquors which are so distructive to mankind, enter the body, as the evil Spirit did into the swine at the head of a precipice & produce devastation & various disorders, They produce sickness at stomach bloating, sore legs, burning of the palms of the hands, Dropsy, Epilepsy, Apoplexy &c. The state of the atmosphere is its sensible & insensible qualities a fertile source of diseases.— The sensible qualities of the atmosphere are, Heat, cold, moisture & dryness. By the insensible we mean — miasmita & Contagion. ——

Heat is the grand agent in nature, it actuates the principle of life Animals and vegitables, & forms the Elements— It is a positive quality derived from the sun Sixty two degrees of heat stimulate the body in middle age, in old age 70 or 75 are required to be equably comfortable

The reason why old people think the

Winters colder now than formerly is because they have a deficiency of that stimulus & heat which they possessed when young

Cold is a negative quality, & caused by the absence of the sun, or heat. It is a ~~sedative~~ and diminishes the ~~action~~ size of hollow vessels, & acts by destroying the excitement of the system. The Invigoration we feel when a cool day succeeds a hot one in summer, is said to be owing to the stimulant powers of the cold bracing the body, to this I answer no, for when the excitement is raised to a high degree, by the heat of the day & a coolness of the air succeeds it, only acts by diminishing the excitement & thereby taking off the indirect debility & languor, which attend summer heats. — Moisture is a frequent source of disease. Dryness of the Atmosphere is unfavourable to Asthma, Cough, consumption &c. &c.

Febrile diseases are chiefly produced by Miasmata, The alternation of heat and cold produce many diseases, which discovery marks an illustrous Era in the History of medecine, and for which we are indebted to the late ingenious Dr. Brown.

Lecture 4th.

We shall continue the consideration of the Remote & predisposing causes of diseases. Different states of the mental faculties produce many disorders, either arising from excess or defect of action. Thinking is a stimulus which being carried to excess produces Indirect debility. Particular Passions, as, Joy, fatigue Mirth, & anger are all stimulant, & when in excess produce indirect debility, and the diseases depending upon it. — Grief, fear, the sense of shame, & guilt have nothing positive in their quality or action, they act as Sedatives, their action is generally

gradually but sometimes sudden so as to bring on death, A Woman of this city, was so much affected at the sight of a Physician, that she died Debt is frequently the cause of many diseases.

There are certain Amusements which predispose to disease, as hunting, gaming &c. — I know a case of Hæmoptysis brought on by hunting — Certain literary pursuits when the understanding is too much excercised, produce many diseases, depending upon indirect debility. Onanism & the venereal appetite bring on many diseases. Certain adventitious diseases are brought on by the use of Tobacco — Tobacco is truly Stimulating, & analagous to Spirituous liquors and opium. By its excessive stimulating ~~qualities~~ power it produces indirect debility, Mans appetite is not natural for it, but intirely Artificial. Its effects upon the human body are various. It injures Digestion by wasting

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the Saliva, which is so necessary to this process, it destroys the tone of the stomach — producing dyspepsia. It injures the taste by destroying its natural properties — It acts directly upon the nervous system & produces Nervous diseases, Headaches, Apoplexies, Epilepsies, Palsies &c. It impairs the Memory, & causes tumors of the extremities, The case of Sir Jno. Pringle is a fact in favour of this, he used to take a great quantity of Snuff during the day & thereby impaired his memory & became subject to tumors, by observing several die of apoplexies who made use of it, he laid it aside, & was again restored to a good state of health. Tobacco is very necessary as a medicine — It is sometimes made use of after meals to compose the stomach and assist in digestion, but instead of this causes indigestion & its consequences — It is sometimes used to assist the intellectual operations by its stimulus. It seems more —

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probable that it supplies the want of Ideas.
There are certain classes of men who use
large quantities of it — Fear & danger
create a desire for Tobacco, particularly
among Soldiers & Sailors, the latter in
wet weather. Tobacco is injurious to
the lips, Mouth, teeth &c.

There are particular modes of using this weed.
viz: by snuffing, chewing, & smoking
the two latter appear from their effects to
be most injurious. Smoaking thro a long
pipe is not as injurious as that of Segars,
because the smoke from the latter being
admitted into the mouth in a much more
heated & acrimonious state, the consequen-
ces of smoking are a loss of the teeth &
corrosion of the Gums. The Acrimony of
the Smoke stimulates the adjacent parts
of the fauces, which creates thirst and
cannot be allayed by water. Snuffing
impairs the voice, & has the general effects

2d of Tobacco in creating thirst &c. This thirst creates a desire for spirituous liquors, it has an influence on the morals and manners of the people. Because 1st the use of it militates against good man-ners 2d is unconnected with cleanliness 3d Idisposes to Idleness. Custom frequently blends things of an oppopite nature.— Christianity ought to declare loudly a-gainst its use—. Yet Christians chew, smoke & snuff. If a man takes a punch of snuff every twenty minutes, in 30— years he will lose 42 days 5 hours & some odd ~~minutes~~. ——

Poisan seems to be a relative term to this. If we attend to what Travellers say, we shall find that it is the food of an ugly Beast in the deserts of affrica called the Rock Goat. We find that Cows, sheep, Insects, & most of the species of the Goat &

avoid it - & may not the Students of this college do it likewise. We object to its use, on account of the unsuspected diseases produced by it, & circumstances which bear testimony against it. —

The too frequent use of Opium is a source of diseases. The daily experience of the Turks proves this. The continued use of it brings on general debility, sallow complection, premature old age, & at length death — closes the scene. Light air, Commerce, Abstinence, War &c. are fruitful sources of Diseases. —

Lecture 5th.

Diseases are necessary to human happiness. At first they excite us to the study of Anatomy, and natural History, from which we acquire new insight into the power of our Creator, & new reason for adoring his goodness. —

2d They ftir us up into an enquiry into the operations of nature in the animal, vegetable, & Mineral Kingdoms.

3d by giving rise to a spirit on enquiry, they cultivate & invigorate the powers of the mind. 4th They alone create that charity which endureth for ever, & which has established Hospitals, Alms houses, & dispensaries, those altars of benevolence. 5th Without them, health would be insipid, as darkness gives charms to light, so diseases are necessary to impart pleasure to health. 6th They render the passage from life to death more easy, & less terrible to to survivors. 7th They improve the disposition of Man to virtue, & thence promote human happiness.—

Hence we see the dignity of our profession We are told to look up & admire the Supreme Ductor of events in all things being confident, that.

All partial Evils, universal good.
All discord Harmony, when understood.

Practice of Medicine

The practice of Physic teaches us the — causes & cure of diseases. —

A disease is that condition of the human body in which the functions are performed with difficulty or not at all. The causes of diseases divided into 1st Remote, 2d Occasional, 3d Predisposing, & 4th Proximate causes. — — — — — — —

A Symptom is an apparent deviation from health, Symptoms are divided into three kinds 1st Symptoms of the disease 2d. Symptoms of the cause 3d Symptoms of symptoms. In Pleurisy, pain, & fever & cough are symptoms of the disease: — Coryza or Angina are symptoms of the cause, Difficult respiration caused by

Pain is a symptom of symptoms
The Animal functions are sensation

& intellectual operations &c.

The vetal functions are, Respiration, circulation &c.

The Natural functions are Digestion, Chylification, Nutrition & secretion.—

The diagnosis is the distinction of diseases from each other by taking all the symptoms collectively. The Prognosis is the declaration of the issue of a disease from the state of the symptoms.——

Diseases are divided into Idiopathic and Symptomatic— The angina is an Idiopathic Disease, and the Globus Hystericus a symptomatic one of the Hysteria.

Diseases are also Natural & artificial.— Fevers & the diseases of the Indians come under the head of Natural diseases. In Dr. Sydenhams time 66,000, out of 100,000 of Diseases were fevers, but at present there are but 10,000 hence some Phy-

Physicians doubt the veracity of Sydenham
Artificial diseases are the offsprings of luxu
ury, & peculiar modes of civilization. —
The Nurses are all artificial.

The chief indication of cure is founded on
on an accurate knowledge of the Proxi-
imate cause. — Diseases are cured by
Natural & artificial Remedies. The
natural remedies are the powers and
operations of Nature.
The artificial remedies are taken from
the Materia medica.

Diseases are general or local, from their
affecting the whole system or a part of it.
Fever is a general disease. Cancer is both
general & local. Schirrous is local, —
Ophthalmia & Phlegmon are at local
& then general.
The only outlets of our excitement are, old
age Capalities, War & fever.

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PHILA.

26 In the following lectures I shall treat — diseases in the following order — viz.

1st. Fevers
2d Hæmorrhagies
3d Exanthemata
4th. Profluvia.
5th. Nervous diseases
6th. Diseases arising from effusions of water or air. ———
7th. Diseases which affect the external parts of the body

To which I shall add the diseases of Women Children, Old People, Negroes, & the diseases of the old and new Testament

Of Fevers —

The characteristics of fever are, a frequent pulse coming on after an horrour or some degree of cold shivering, considerable heat, many of the functions injured, the

Strength of the limbs especially diminished

I shall begin with considering the Proximate cause of fever.- Subject to morbific matter being the proximate cause of fever: —

For the following reasons, viz: 1st Fevers are produced by causes which cannot be supposed to enter the blood as by poison

2d their being cured by lightning &c.

3d they are cured without producing any evacuations, as by the Bark

4th In fevers no acrimony is perceived in the sweat or Urine

5th Sweats & the sediment of the Urine- are the effect & not the cause of the disease

6th Effluvia being the remote cause not the Proximate cause of fever. Abscesses have been urged as proofs of morbific matter being the cause of fevers: but they are only conse-

quences of the disease, they are produced from the diminution of action on the extreme vessels, they occur in mania, hence they cannot arise from lentor, in a disease which does not arise from contagion. ———

In the following Lectures I shall deliver my own theory of diseases, & here I lay it down as a simple proposition, that all diseases depend upon debility, except those arising from Poisons wounds &c the predisposing cause of all fevers is debility. The occasional causes, are, cold-moisture, fear, intemperance, & fatigue, all these produce debility, and that in proportion to the predisposition to diseases, Habit Climate &c.

To prove that cold is a cause of fever, proving so by its debilitating effects Dr Browns pupils immerged themselves in snow & all general diseases depend upon the same

29. predisposing debility. Inflamatory diseases depend.

1st On the Stimulus of Heat

2d External violence.

3d The Chemical & mechanical action of extraneous bodies.

4th The increased impetus of the blood.

5th. — Cold in a degree not equal to the production of Gangrene, that cold is debilitating, may be proved by attending to the similarity of the effects of heat & colod on the human body. For 1st the Inhabitants of the west Indies, and those of the North, exhibit Similar diseases of debility. 2d The Scurvey rages in both countries 3d Actual experiments confirm the truth of this doctrine, this refers to the experiment performed by Dr Brown. Two Students — the one immersed himself in Snow the symptoms of Debility came on.

30. And went to so low a degree, that the pulse could no longer be sensible to the touch— The same circumstances attended the other who immersed himself in cold water.

The Proximate Cause of all fevers, is an irregular action in the arterial system, from an excess or deficiency or excess of action of the moving or vital powers. This irregular action is a convulsion of the muscular fibres, of those vessels which they constitute.

This doctrine may receive some additional strength from the consideration of the following particulars. 1st. Convulsions of the nervous system, are preceded by debility, so are fevers.—

2d In convulsions a jerking of the arterial system is perceived, by the finger, so there is in fevers.

3d From the Analagy subsisting between fever and Convulsion- as,

31. 1st. Previous debility takes place in convul-
sions, so in fevers.
2d. Tremors precede convulsions; so do they
fevers. 3d In convulsions there is an observable
coldness of the extremities, so in fevers.
4th. Convulsions are attended with excess of
irregular or defect of regular action of the
arterial system, so are fevers. ——
5th. Convulsions return at regular & irregu-
lar periods, so do fevers. ——
6th. Convulsions impair the functions of the
Brain, so do fevers.
7th. Convulsions are attended with alternate
action & remission; so are fevers.
8th. In convulsions of the nervous system,
there are intermediate degrees of action,
so in fevers.
From a review of all these considerations
the proximate cause of all fevers appears
to be, an irregular action of the arterial

02. System arising from excess or defect of action in the moving powers. —

Exciting Causes.

These are direct or indirect Stimuli
The Indirect Stimuli are an abstraction of the direct.
Excitement & excitability, are sometimes converted into each other, we have an instance in drowning, where there is a total abstraction of excitement, & the greatest accumulation of excitability. In Tonic madness excitability is almost wholly converted into excitement— May not matter in the extreme vessels Vessels excite fever?
That principle in the System which opposes disease, appears to be a blend principle & to arise merely from the constitution of the body, & may be called a vis Motrix Naturæ.
Heat is the principle exciting cause of

Inflamatory fevers, when it alternates with cold, — as 1st. They are unknown in countries uniformly hot, or cold, as in the winter, the fevers of Russia, and Sweden are rather of a Septic nature. —

2d. They generally appear in the Spring & Autumn, after a change of temperature of air. 3d. Pluresies generally attack people in the night, after getting into a warm bed 4th For ~~Inflamatory~~ Intermittents the application of heat, frequently gives this fever an Inflamatory turn. Hence we often see patients who enter our Hospitals with fevers purely intermittent, from the warmth of the room, in which stoves are kept, put on an inflamatory appearance

5th

6th Cold increases appetite, which disposes us to take in too great a quantity of nourishing foods, which creates a fullness in the System

and thus becomes an exciting cause of inflamatory fevers.

A horse will eat more in a cold stable, in a warm one.

Hence the custom of the Germans building their Stables near their dwelling houses.—

From the operation of all these causes, the vessels become more tense, & perhaps more deep, & are filled with a greater quantity of blood.

Persons most liable to Inflamatory diseases, are the Young, Laborious, & those who use violent exercise, as by skating &c.

They are most common in the country Sometimes they arise from direct debility, as in the City after a long turn of cold weather; they are almost unknown in high life; The manners of the luxurious, dispose them rather to diseases of the Nervous kind.

There are Inflamations, without increased

35.

action. They are internal and arise from the want of excitability (Note here a passage from Dr. Quinn was read, giving an account of the dry belly-ache, & its mode of cure

The symptoms of this irregular action in the arterial System, are, pain of the head, dry skin, partial sweats, hard full & jerking pulse, dry & white tongue, Vomiting, thirst, costiveness, high coloured Urine, — Tumors, & coldness of the extremities pseudo to convulsions & fever. —

The chilly fit & spasm, are not parts of the fever, but only accidental concomitants of Debility, they are Symptoms of an approaching fever & depend upon a recess of blood from the capillary Arteries into the internal parts, the extreme Vessels by that means contracting this a kind of Mechanical necessity. — — — — — —

36 From whence is the excess of irregular action
in Inflamatory fevers, succeding debility?
Why is not the convulsion of the arterial sys-
tem proportioned to the exciting powers?
A calm at sea which is owing to debility
in the winds, so frequently precede violent
Storms, here also there is no proportion be-
tween the cause & effect or motion pro
duced. — A single Castor Oil nut thro'n
up by vomiting, will produce a disease
which will last for many weeks, & a grain
of Sand will produce wonderful effects —
which are not proportioned to its cause.
It may seem strange that such violent
effects should proceed from so trifling cause
but to understand this we must turn our
attention to the operations of nature —
in other parts of her system; in the Natural,
moral, & Political world, we shall there fo

37

every where the same proportion between the cause & effect. Nature is one. For we observe in Political bodies an imprudent word proceeding from a persons mouth, may be the cause of a revolution in a State.

Lecture 6th.

We next enquire into other fevers, as the Synochus, which happens in remitting fevers accompanied with excess of action in the beginning, but defect towards the end. In intermittents there is irregular action. In the Typhus Mitior there is a little excess of irregular action, but great defect in the Typhus gravior. Persons fall down dead upon the first attack — The absence of a pulse indicates the greatest debility and the most passive state of the vis motrix

We shall now proceed to the cure of inflamatory fevers.

The indication of cure in inflamatory diseases must be taken. —

1st. from a knowledge of the predisposing & remote causes, Steady regard being had to the Season, & previous epidemic. — Scarlatina partakes of this Inflamatory Deathesis, which is very necessary to be attended to 2d from the Symptoms attending the disease, as great topical pain, costiveness &c. 3d from a knowledge of the age & constitution of the patient, as the young Athletic, and laborious, are most subject to these diseases. 4th From a knowledge of the patients previous habits, with respect to diseases, Plumifics are apt to become habitual, I knew a person who died of the 45th fit of plumify, and there is a person in this City who has had 26 attacks of it. —

5th By attending to the country or late place of residence of the patients, An American

in London will bear the loss of blood
much better than a citizen. A case of
of an American gentleman in London,
attended by Dr. Fothergill, being bled too
sparingly, he had an abscess formed, which
broke inwardly & outwardly, probably if he
had been bled more freely, it would have
prevented the formation of the abscess, he
recovered his health by travelling three
years in South Carolina. Dr. Hillary sug-
gested the importance of this, he says those
of the south do not bear bleeding as well
as those of the north, he observes that in the
west Indies, Aptha & swelled Legs joined In-
termittents — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
6th From the pulse which is hard, jerking,
& full, without much quickness, being sel-
dom higher than an hundred. —
I shall give you a few observations on the pulse
1st The pulse should be felt with the fingers

not the thumb. It should always be felt with the same hand, & that the right, by that means you may obtain a better knowledge of the pulse, by habituating your selves to one hand only.

2d The pulse is slowest when we lie on our backs, quicker when on the side, quickest when we sit up or stand by the fire

3d It is slower in sleep than any other time and is rendered always quicker by a full meal. 4th Passions of the mind influence the pulse, as hope, fear, anger, joy &c. Hope increases, & fear diminishes action

5th Different positions of the arm influence the pulse; When felt the arm should be in a prone situation, regard should be ~~had~~ paid that no pressure be upon the arm, at the time when it is felt.

6th The state of sensation being different in a Physician in different positions. —

4th. he ought always to feel the pulse in the same position, setting in the best posture, shutting the eyes, & keeping in silence while the pulse is felt, is of immence consequence, for by the quickness of one or more senses, the sense of feeling is more concentrated, & by that means we are able to judge the better

5th. The pulse is quickest in infancy, slower in youth, & slowest in old age, in old people it is apt to stop, & is scarcely quickened by inflamatory fevers, Morgagni says it becomes regular in old people in diseases, in fever it will become fuller but scarcely quicker, the slowness arises from the want of excitabilaty.

8th. The Pulse should be felt in both arms, because in the one the Artery runs behind the Radius & hand, but never on both, lastly allowance ought to be

made for the arms being exposed to heat or cold, for the stimulating properties of the former & sedative ones of the latter, make a material difference in the state of the pulse, the pulse may be stronger in one arm than in the other.

The pulse is the dial plate of sickness, habit will produce a great knowledge of it, I conceive more is to be known respecting a disease from the pulse, than probably from any one other symptom.

Hippocrates, Galen, & Celsus, first excited the attention of Physicians to it; it is surprizing that Dr Brown neglects the state of the pulse so much; hardness & roundness of the pulse are of more consequence & more to be attended to than quickness; the pulse should not be felt immediately after recommending bleeding, I have known the pulse which was before

43. The bleeding was recommended, very full & hard, but afterwards scarce perceptable as the following instance will illustrate

I was called to a lady labouring under an acute Hepatitis, with a full & hard pulse, but upon recommending bleeding, her countenance grew pale, pulse scarcely perceptible to the touch, she was violently agitated, & the trace of a vein could not be seen, upon inquiring into the cause of her apparent distress, she informed me she never had been bled, and had always a dread of that operation; notwithstanding my endeavours to reconcile her to it, she obstinately refused to submit, the consequence of which was that her liver suppurated, & finally languished & died, of that dysagreable & distressing disease. ———

Lecture 7th.

The links or chain of the causes of fever are four, viz.

1st Predisposing debility or excitement.
2d Increased Excitability.
3d Stimulating powers especially Heat.
4th Irregular action of the arterial System

Are there any way of preventing diseases when they make their approach? Yes.

Are there any means of preventing them? yes. as. A disrelish for Tobacco when a person has been accustomed to its use; Burning of the palms of the hands usher in consumption. Frightful dreams precede the Hydrocephalus. & small stools the Dysentary. A sickness of Stomach, & coldness of the extremities are forerunners of the Gout. Lightness of the head & false vision

45 precede the hilo. Pains of the back and loins precede Menorrhagia.

The premonitory Symptoms of an Inflamatory fever, are, 1st. Costiveness 2d Jerks of weariness. 3d dullness of the faculties 4th. preternatural appetite or a defect of it. 5th. Pain in the limbs, all the symptoms indicate debility of the system, which is proved by certain Stimuli preventing their progress.

Are there any means of preventing Inflamatory fevers, when the above symptoms warn us of their approach? Yes. as. 1st By rest 2d Fasting from gross & nourishing aliment 3d Direct Stimuli & cordeal drinks, these must be used only in a forming state of the fever, after regular action has taken place they are improper. —

46 By drinking a pint of wine Whey, soaking my feet &c. I have in the forming state of an Inflamatory fever, I have been able to strangle it.

4th Perhaps Opium would remove this disorder in its birth, by its stimulating powers taking of the debility of the system, here the stimulus should be accommodated to the degree of Debility

5th & Lastly, drinking warm herb teas, bathing the feet in warm water, & making use of harts-horn.

The Remedies are Natural & Artificial, the former have been much magnified by the followers of Hippocrates.

The powers of Nature are not to be depended upon. — I would resolve her operations into Physical necessity. Nature often destroys life if left to her self in fevers by excess or defect of action. — — — — —

47 The general Indication of cure in Inflamatory fevers, is to diminish excess of irregular action, or morbid excitement of the Arterial system.

This is done, 1st. by blood letting.

The following remarks on blood-letting are proper. a. 1st The blood should be drawn from a large orifice. Sydenham observed that most relief was obtained, when blood letting was performed in a horizontal posture

b. The blood should always be drawn from the arm, because we derive more advantage from it than from the foot; when it is drawn from the feet it is permitted to flow into water, & we may by that means be deceived, with respect to the quantity drawn

There is no reason that should prompt us to bleed women in the feet; Derivation and Revulsion are Doctrines long exploded

c What circumstances should determine the quantity of blood to be drawn?

48 the relief obtained, the pulse, & the appearance
of the blood. What is a proper quantity to be
drawn? Cleghorn used to take away 20,0z:
I have followed Sydenhams method. to bleed
moderately & repeatedly from 10 to 12.0z. &
to administer purges on the days I do not bleed,
as Crem: Tart:, Sal: Glaub: Glysters of warm
Water &c.

To what quantity may blood be drawn?
It is supposed a middle sized man has
50 lbs. of blood in his body: from 60 to 80
and 100,0z. have been taken away with advant-
age, & in the case of an officer wounded at
the battle of Princetown, by a ball thro his
lungs, I took 120 0z. & he had lost about 20lb.
on the field before I saw him, who recovered
and is in good health at present

Is bleeding proper in all ages? Yes: Old people
& also children bear bleeding well. Doctor
Brown says they have the diseases of direct de-

49
lility only, but I cannot agree with him
in this respect. The excess of irregular action is
less in Children from their being less exposed
to the causes productive of this disease. —
Children have more excitability than aged
persons but it is soon exhausted. Pleurisy
may be known in a child by its crying,
when pressed on the side, the pain being then
by increased. —

Is bleeding proper at all times in women? Yes.
it is even proper at the time of Menstruation,
for the System then is in a more excited state
It is also proper in Pregnancy, for in this
state the System is more disposed to inflamma-
tory Diathesis: It has the Authority of Dr
Sydenham to recommend it.

2d. Remedy, is the application of cold air,
there is no general rule for its application
It lessens excitement and of course dimin-
es irregular action, the degree ought to

50. be proportioned to the excitement of the System, I would forbid it Pneumonia, & the Measels when debility attends. It appears only to be a proper remedy where pure inflamatory Diathesis attends; connected with cool air, is sitting up in a chair. ——————————

1st. It delivers the body from the stimulus of its own heat. 2d. More cool air by that means is applied. —

3d ading & walking is too stimulating, but sitting up is useful by the action of the muscles, producing gentle stimulus, & there weaning down the excitement

IIId Remedy, Emetics; vomitting lessens excess of action & determines to the surface of the body; Tartar emetic is to be preferd to any other Antimonial preparation. —

Tartar Emetic in small doses, to the amount of the 1/6 part of a grain, taken every hour

Mixed with Sal: Glaub: is excellent to cause a determination to the surface.- The Seneka snake root is a kind of vegetable Tartar Emetic, it excites Nausea & sweating - it sweats without stimulating which makes it an excellent remedy; it was introduced in Virginia

IV^th^ Neutral salts; Nitre is one of the best; Vitriolated Tartar, Sal Glaub:, & Spt. Mindereri, this last is the weakest.

V^th^ By avoiding all stimulating powers, as, the Stimulus thinking, business of all kinds, to be omitted; No company should be admitted into the patients chamber. News of every kind should be kept from the patient, & a loquacious Nurse is always to be avoided

2^d^ The Stimulus of Light.

3^d^ The Stimulus of Noise

52.

4th The stimulus of Animal and other food of a stimulating Nature should be abstained.— The diet should consist of Salep, Sago, Pannada, weak broths, these are to be used according to the state of the diseases; Pannad is as good as any.——

5th The stimulus of thirst.— This is to be abrogated deluent drinks, the drinks ought to be those which are agreeable, & not of a stimulating quality — Weak teas, as Sage & Balm, Barley water & drinks of acid jellies, Weak punch, Dried cherry-water made by pouring boiling water upon the cherries, Raw apples sliced, and & boiling water poured upon them, make a very agreable drink, also Tamarind & Toast water.

Should the drinks be always cold or warm? They should be neither cold nor warm, but of an Intermediate state, The temperature of the drinks should be proportioned to the feelings of the patient.——

53 In diseases of excess of action cold water taken into the stomach has the effect of determining to the surface of the body. When we are in doubt whether the Inflamatory Diathesis be in a pure & unmixed state, we should give drinks moderately warm. In inflamatory affections of the Lungs after a few days cold drinks are injurious.

Are Sudorifics proper? No: they injure in inflamatory Diseases

Are Blisters proper in this disease? They are improper in the beginning, but may be used with advantage in the close of the disease except in local detriments

Is warm bathing proper? It is only before the fever is formed, but it injures after the formation. Is Opium proper? No.

Is Mercury proper? It may be so, under certain restrictions. Mercury has a two fold ope-

ration.

54 First as a general evacuant.
2d as a diffusible Stimulant
The first of these acts only on the alimentary
Canal, & is given in large doses: The second
is the operation on the Lymphatic & Arterial
Systems, & given in small doses. ——
In this disease then; Mercury is only to be
given as a purge, & should be exhibitted in
large doses, for when given in small doses
it acts on the Arterial System producing
Inflamatory diathesis. ——
All Inflamations tend to Resolution,
Suppuration, or gangrene, the cure of in-
flamatory diseases depend upon resolution.
Are the Passions useful in inflamatory
fevers. One fact of them I will mention
in the next lecture. ——————
The Indians of this country cure a pleuri-
sy by suspending themselves to the limb
of a tree by the arm, here by that means
the excitability is accumulated.

Lecture 8th.

We shall now proceed to consider the Remote and predisposing causes of fevers, with excess of irregular & defect of regular action; not depending upon cold.—

The air acts by its sensible & insensible Qualities . . . . . .

1st. Marsh Effluvia - - -
2d. Human Effluvia
3d. Cold . . . . . .
4th. Excess of Heat. . . . . .
5th. Fear . . . . . .
6th. Grief . . . . . .
7th. Certain Specific Contagions
8th. Certain Stimuli applied to the Stomach & bowels.

I Marsh Effluvia. They are produced by heat & moisture, hence they occur only in the Autum. Moisture is as necessary as heat to produce effluvia, hence

Inundations from great rivers, joined with very dry summers are favourable to intermittent fevers. - - - - - - - -

The Effluvia was supposed to be of an animal nature, but experiments show it to be of a vegetable nature, for diseases are not more common near grave yards than in other situations. - - -

Mr. Howard says, in Marsailles the bodies after dying of the Plague, were handled without injury

This Effluvia rises near Rivers chiefly, where its ascent is not prevented by trees. It follows cutting down the trees, hence countries become liable to diseases, when they are clearing, which disappear, in proportion as cultivation advances.

It is a singular fact, that a quick succession & Mixture of ascent airs will produce diseases, when either alone would not

57 Thus a person going from an impure to a
pure air will be affected, as in a sick room,
or hospital where he has been exposed to a
number of contagions & inhaling a variety
of noxious effluvia, will feel no inconveni
ence from it, while there: but will very
often be attacked with vomitting, & fever-
when he returns to the pure air, this
ounced several times to me, during the
war, in the Military Hospitals. —

The Citizens frequently take sick, if they
go in the country & remain there till the
Effluvia rise. Old people frequently
die when removed from aguish countries,
for the stimulus of the contagion, in them
produces healthy excitement. A man in
the habit of drinking, may take one pint
of wine without injury, while the same
in another unaccustomed to it would produce
indirect debility. —

58. A mixture of different kinds of breath, &
perspiration is often the cause of fever, &
that of the putrid kind. As an Instance
of this, Dr. Hales relates, that he knew four
young men being seized with a putrid
fever, three of whom died, from only
applying their ears occasionally to a
hole in the floor of an upper Room,
which served to ventilate the place,
where the house of commons sat, & whose
debates they were employed to take down,
which they heard by applying their ears
to the hole – We frequently find a Nausea
occasioned by being in a room, which
is full of breaths of different persons &
noxious smells. A Mixture of sea &
land air is prejudical to some persons,
of this I was made certain of by a sea Captain
with whom I croped the Atlantic, he
informed me that ~~that~~ at a certain time

59 he knew he was nigh land, altho no bottom could be felt by the lead, & from this circumstance, viz, his catching cold, which he told me happened to him, when ever he came to the line, where sea & land air joined. Dr. Percival informs us also, that when he was at Scarborough, where he went to derive the benefit of sea air, for a consumptive complaint, he got much worse by walking every day along the sea shore, but when he ascended to a neighbouring high hill, where he was above the current of the land air, & received that of the sea in its pure state, he got much better. — — — — — — — — —

What is the Nature of Marsh Effluvia? Some facts would seem to prove that its bad effects were owing to infects. — But seems very very probable that it is not the putrefaction of Animal but vegetable substances, which is the cause of its

60. Bad effects. — For Mr Howard remarks that at Smyrna the Number of those who died were so great, that they could not all be buried for some days, the consequence of which was that they putrefied, the stench of whose bodies raised several times this the Governors house without any of his family being effected & it is remarkable also that fevers are not so prevalent about Slaughter houses, as about ponds

II^d Human Effluvia, mortifying as it may be to the human pride, it is nevertheless true, that we engender diseases in our own bodies; the diseases arising from this cause, are produced in various ways 1st They are produced from the want of cleanliness, perhaps linen favours their production more than woolen. 2^d From confinement, especially in a crowd, this

61. is supposed to produce the Plague in
Egypt, at the flowing of the Nile. It is said
the plague arises this way almost every
year in Constantinople, when the people
crowd together to enjoy the Luxury of the
hot rooms. This was the cause of the
mortality in the Military Hospitals; they
sometimes produce fatal effects in soldiers
2d. It is produced from low vegetable diet
or a scantiness of animal food.
4th From depression of mind. —
Can the human body infect itself from effluvia
via generated in itself? Yes it can. —
The fluids stagnating in the extreme
vessels, and becoming acrid, may produce
direct stimulus to the body; the jail fever
is in this manner frequently produced —
III Cold is a universal predisposing cause
of fever, by its debilitating power rendering
the Miasmata more effectual in producing

62 Their effect- The circumstances rendering it effectual according to Dr. Cullen, are

8st. Its Intensity.
2d its duration.
3d. Its combination with Moisture
4th Its being accompanied with a current of air
5th. Its alternation with heat.
6th. Weakness of the body.
7th. Depriving the body of its usual heat
8th. The body being exposed to heat & cold.

Can cold produce fever without the concurrence of effluvia? Yes: There are fevers from cold without any exhalation, as the Intermittents which appear in the Spring arise from cold, and not from Marsh Miasmata

IV Heat, the excess of it produces fever, by bringing on Indirect debility.—

V. Filth, is another cause producing fever by bringing on direct debility.

The Plague it is observed always to cease most, when it first appears for a plague

6. Because when the disease has prevailed for some time people loose in some degree that terror which it at first excited, hence Physicians & nurses escape it generally, because from their occupation, they are forced to divest themselves of the fear of the disease, which it at first excited in others.

The fever produced by it is frequently attended with chilly fits, heat & thirst called the Cannon fever.

VI Grief is a strong predisposing cause to fevers. Can it alone produce fever? Yes:- The fever is induced by the removal of all other causes: as the stimulus of hope Joy &

Mephitic air, Poisons & perhaps lightening produce fevers, they act by inducing indirect debility.

VII Specific Contagions- These are not so numerous, & so often productive of disease as was once supposed -

64 They are the source of several diseases-
viz. Catarrh, Small-Pox, Measles &c.

Lecture 9th

VIII. Certain kinds of Aliment & indigestible food retained too long in the Stomach induce fevers. Meat & fish when kept too long & in that condition taken into the Stomach, will be the means of inducing febrile symptoms & Fish even when fresh will sometimes produce the same complaint. — — —

I was lately called to a gentleman, who had a fever, eruption & intolerable itching, consequence of his having eaten the preceding day a hearty meal of Cod-fish. — Certain poisons received into the Stomach, as the Shamonium Jud. produce fever, and an inflorescence upon the Skin.

The following considerations are worthy of attention. — — — — — — — — — —

65

1st That all contagious diseases, except Catarrh are peculiar to the human species. Thus it was remarkable, that when the Plague raged at Marseilles, the dogs who licked the sores of those ill with it, were not in the least affected with the disease

2d There are Contagions which are peculiar to certain Animals, & not to the Human species. Thus cows, Horses, & Sheep, have each some peculiar diseases, which when Epidemic affect no other Animal but those of their own kind. As the Rot in Sheep &c

3d Contagions affect different colours and descriptions of men— The Negroes of the west Indies, were exempted from the yellow fever that raged there, & Dr Lining of South Carolina, in his treatise on the yellow fever, mentions that none of the Negroes were affected with that disease, when it raged there with great fatality among the white

66 Dr. Thurston remarks that no Negroes were affected with it, when it prevailed in Jamaica in the year except those about the House who were in some measure brought up as the white people. ——

In Virginia an Epidemic appeared, which affected the Negroes only. This fact extends to the Indians and white people of Nantucket & St. Mathew-Vine yard, where some Indians were. Epidemics sometimes made their appearance amongst those which did not affect the whites, & the white Inhabitants, were sometimes seized with epidemics & the Indians escaped. ——

4th. Contagions are peculiar to certain ages of the Human species- There are Catarrhs which effect children only, & sometimes grown persons only. I have seen a catarrh prevail amongst the children. ——

67 dren in this city some years ago, & not
one above two years, or below four months
of age were affected. There are Epidemics —
which affect children of particular ages
only, & some which affect all.
Are there any means of preventing the
effects, or of destroying Marsh or Human
Effluvia? yes, these effluvia may yet
be destroyed. First by fires, the benefit
arising from them is, the free circulation
of air excited by their action, & probably
great advantage is derived from their
heat.
Dr Blaine remarks that the sailors
& people, on board the ships coming
from England, always grow better the
nearer they approach the west Indies, &
the contrary when they left that place.
cities in the fall of the year are more
healthy than country places, it is probably

68. owing to the fires that are used earlier
in the city than country.
I have heard of a gentleman who was ob-
liged to stay during a very sickly season
in a town of North Carolina, & at a time
when all the principal people left the
place, having kept himself entirely free
from the fever & ague, by making fires
every day in all the rooms of his house
2d by white washing the rooms, by this
means they are not only prevented but
checked
3d By vinegar sprinkled on the floors —
burnt gun-powder, & sulphur. — —
Dr Cullen used to relate a story of Gen-
ral Howhe who with a number of his men
were ill with a putrid fever at sea, but
during an engagement with a french fri-
gate got quite well. — —
That sulphur will destroy the influen

6th of Marsh Effluvia, I am certain from a fact related to me by a gentleman of Burlington, who paid upwards of twelve pounds to his Physician every year, but one fall the man who painted his house, having by mistake mixed a large quantity of sulphur with his paint, his house smelled very strong of it, & his whole family escaped the fall fever, which they had not done for a number of years before

4th By trees being near the house, provided they are not planted too close to each other, or too near the house, for they absorb these Effluvia, & exhale a very pure air. — — — — —

5th By Volatile Alkali, exhaled from Human & other faces. Madrid & Edinburgh are very dirty cities, yet notwithstanding are very healthy. The Plague in London was checked by opening common sewers, & Privies.

7th. 6th. By the cultivation of the country

clearing of countries make them sickly, the swamps in Maryland, do not affect the people when trees are standing in them because then the sun cannot act upon

7th. By Cleanliness

8th By fresh air

9th By bathing in salt water or water impregnated with salt. ——

71. 10th By anointing the body with oil.
The Africans escaped diseases by this means
11th By Generous diet & Cordial drinks
Especially when taken in the morning
& for this purpose, salt meat is particularly
useful, & even Spirits are sometimes neces
sary, they produce healthy excitement
12th By Equable warmth from flannel
& cork soal Shoes
13th By avoiding fatigue, morning & night
air 14th By Exercise. —
15th By frosts & heavy Rains, & Storms of
wind, according to Dr Huxham (instance
of Hurricane) a moist air when there is no
wind is favourable to their action
16th By a firm mind produced by a constant
dependance upon providence, Mr Howard
says that this united with cleanliness
enabled him to visit every abode of disease
uninjured. — — — —

72 Is tobacco a preventative any of these diseases? No: It did not prevent the Plague according to Mr. Howard, nor the Influenza according to my experience, if it smoked, I suppose it must be owing to faith & a firm dependance placed therein, these diseases are much less frequent than they were a 100 or 200 years ago, In sickly seasons and places, rising early is improper & injurious

Are there any means of destroying the contagions of the small-pox & Measles &c? None have yet been discovered, but I think the time will arive, when certain means will be discovered, as efficacious in destroying the powers of these contagions, as Sulphur in destroying the powers of Antimony.

On what parts of the system do contagions exert their action? On the arterial-

Nervous, & Lymphatic Systems, the Alimentary Canal, Mucus, Saliva, Blood, bile, and surface of the body.

The excess of irregular or dificiency of regular action shows itself in the Arterial System.

Glandular Swellings shew themselves

Their action on the ~~arterial~~ Lymphatic System

Vomitting & purging, shew their action on the Alimentary canal. - - - - -

The peculiar Acrimony of the Bile, shews that these Contagions act upon it.

Is this Acrimony owing to the mixture of contagions? Or in proportion as this has a putrid tendency, the Bile is found in greater quantities, (read Dr McClung) Bitterness is the offspring of putrefaction, as instance in the skin of rotten apples

The action of Contagions on the skin is

74. Manifested by Petechiæ

Is there any Method of preventing Contagions from affecting the Human body?

Yes: Bark & wine sometimes prevent them, when they affect the Alimentary Canal, An Emetic will sometimes obviate their bad effects, to this should be added abstinence or a light diet. - - - - - - - - - -

Typhus Mitior

Can we know the approach of the Typhus mitior? Yes.

The approach of the Typhus mitior may be known by great Langour of the body, Costiveness, headach, dry skin &c. here if Nausea attends, an Emetic given is almost a certain cure, & wine given likewise frequently prevents its accession the same Symptoms with chilliness, indicates the Typhus Gravior more certainly

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75. The fever called Break-bone fever or the remittent bilious fever was almost always cured by an Emetic, Rest & abstinence from grosp food. Dr. Mitchell says Bark prevented the approach of the yellow fever, it was used before the fever was formed.

I shall now proceed to the cure of diseases fevers depending upon excess of irregular action, produced by the above mentioned causes.

The symptoms produced by this excess of irregular action are, pain in the head, delirium, redness of the eyes, burning heat in every part of the body, hence it is called an ardent fever, it resembles an inflamatory fever, differing only in the remote cause i.e. Contagion.

These fevers are the plague yellow fever & high bilious fever. ———

76. The first general remedy for fevers depending excess of irregular action, is

1st Blood letting. It is proper in all cases of violent action, the pulse here is generally hard and full, I scarce knew a case of the yellow fever, that did not require bleeding. Sometimes the pulse is weak & low, from excess of action producing indirect debility, even here bleeding is sometimes proper for the pulse will frequently rise after it (as in a case of D^r Quinn) D^r Sydenham, Huxham, & Pringle, all agree that it is proper; D^r Huxham used it tho he knew it was the greatest pestilential disorder. ——

Bleeding ought only to be used in the beginning, and taken in small quantities

II. Emetics. These ought to be given only when the bile has not been sufficiently discharged, they ought to be used in the

77. early period of the disease, but may
sometimes with propriety, be exhibited in
an advanced stage of this there be great
debility; It is true Emetics debilitate, &
as there is morbid excitement in the
System, may be advantageous in ta-
king it down. ——

III Purges. They are in general safer re-
medies than Emetics, & should be given
when Emetics are thought improper.
They should be of the lenient kind. as
Senna, Sal: Glaub: & Manna, & should
be repeated every other day, because there
is continually an accumulation of bile,
They agitate the System less than emetics,
it is always safe to administer them as
long as the tongue continues moist,
when dry it indicates great debility, together
with them remedies Glysters are proper
and ought to be administered frequently.

78. IV. Cold air. This may be used as a debilitating power, as these diseases frequently occur when the weather is warm, we cannot employ Cold air then so advantagiously. However where a draught of Air can be procured, it may supply its place in some measure. Dr. Huck relates the case of a sailor on board of a transport, he supposed him to be dead, ordered him to be carried on shore & buried, that he might not infect the rest, he was raised from the hold by a tackle & lowered by the same means into the boat; as they raced to shore a land Breeze sprung up, which blew directly upon him, before he got to the shore, he discovered signs of life, they carried him on shore & placed him under a large apple tree, he afterwards came to & recovered perfectly. -- - - - -

V.

VI

79 V. Cold drinks, they are recommended by Celsus, & most Authors since his time; they are more agreeable when acidulated.

VI. Cold Bath. This is the practice of the Indians, & negroes in Africa in the Small-pox, which seems to confirm the Instructy of its use; a fact is recorded in the History of the plague, by a sadler, a man in delirium escaped from his Physicians, & threw himself in a river, and was by that means cured.

VII Avoiding all, Stimulating causes, as removing the faeces & Urine as soon as they are discharged, & cleaning the mouth & tongue of that of that disagreeable matter adhering to them, which by accumulating may become very injurious

30 VIII Changing the linen & Sheets, and also changing & corecting the air. as, 1st By opening the windows.

2d By Fires in the Room there are very necessary for this purpose.

3d By twigs of trees, especially those of the willow, plaud in the room.

4th By pouring vitriolic acid on common salt

5th By removing some of the furniture of the room, as Curtains &c., which may retain the infection. ——

6th By placing the patient in the middle of the room, (mentions a case where it was of advantage) this discovery was suggested by a Negro man to a new England Physician.

Is Opium proper in excess of inegular action? No: it is highly injurious.

Are Blisters proper? Pringle & others warn us against their use, on account of their bringing on Shangury & mortifying sores.

In the beginning of fevers their Stimulus is too great, but the period in which their application is most proper is about the third or fifth day.

An obstinate vomiting sometimes ocurs in these diseases, & can only be checked by blisters applied to the wrists, Ancles or thighs. ——

I shall now make a few observations on the application of blisters. ——

1st Blisters should be allowed to lay on until they raise the cuticle, & no longer, in general six hours will answer, but often 12, 24, and even 48 are necessary to produce the effect. —

2d a piece of Muslin should be applied between the blister & skin, which will prevent strangury, if it should come on demulcent drinks, & Laudanum will cure it.

3d Cabbage leaves are very improper to dress

RARE

82. Blisters with, because they putrefy, become externally offensive, & injurious - Cerat: Simp. is the best application to blisters, it is made of equal parts of bees wax, & oil or hogs-lard. When the part is being inflamed a poultice applied to it is very proper 4th cutting away the cuticle when it has been risen, is very improper. ——

5th Rubing them running is improper.

In what manner do blisters operate? In topical affections they operate as evacuants in diseases of debility as stimulants.

They act partially when applied to the neck, as in Apoplexy. — —

Are Sudorifics proper? Not until the inflammatory action of the System be subdued. — After inflammatory action is overcome, the chief indication is then to evacuate or obviate Debility

Lecture 10th.

The Remedies for ~~subduing~~ obviating

83: Debility after irregular action has been
Subdued are, Stimulants.
These Stimulants are divided into.
1st Diffusible
2d Durable.
3d Mixed.

The diffusable Stimuli are, wine, Porter,
Ether, Opium, Volatile Alkali &c.
The durable Stimuli are, food of every
kind. The Mixed Stimuli are Garlic-
Bark, & Mercury, blisters, warm forment
ations, Cataplasms of Garlic, & mustard,
and salt fish applied to the feet are ex-
ternal diffusable Stimuli, with these
the stinging of nettles may be renewed.
The diffusible Stimuli are of different
degrees of strength, moderate debi
lity should always be opposed by the
weakest Stimuli: Wine is one of the
weakest Stimuli, we ought to begin with

it, where Stimulants are Indicated, we
we should at first use Wine & water, &
afterwards wine, increasing it to five or six
pounds a day. Wine in order to be effectual,
should be constantly given in the day,
& particularly at night, on account of
the obstruction of the Stimuli of external
objects during the night, it should especi-
ally be given about the crisis of the Disease,
in large quantities, at this time the great-
est caution is necessary; for the excitement
is then low, & the pulse & vital parts are
apt to sink, the Physician in these
cases should sit up with the patient.
An Idea prevails amongst some, that
wine will intoxicate the patient, but
this is false, because there is little excita-
bility to act upon. — — — —
When Porter, & all Malt Liquors, which are
excellent Stimulants. Porter is preferable

85. Because it is of a better quality than the common malt liquors.

Next Volatile Salts in doses from five to ten grains, is an excellent stimulant. Aether, and lastly opium, this last appears to be the most efficacious, but not so useful till the others have been used for sometime

The presence of a Septic tendency may be known by the great debility, weak pulse, delirium, high coloured urine, dry skin, black tongue, & Cadaverous smell of the body. —

If the above Medicines fail we must have recourse to the bark, it should be first given in infusion, & afterwards Tinctures joined with the bark in Subsp[one] Tincture joined with the bark in subspone. ½ oz. of Bark to 6, oz. of the Tincture. a little peppermint water, with as much of common water as will make it agreeable. ——

36. A few spoonsful of this should be given every day. If the Stomach should reject this mixture, add a little Laudanum to it. (about 30 drops) & if that does not answer administer it in form of Glysters, to the quantity of ℥ss every two hours. if this fails, the body should be rapped up in sheets, that were previously dipped in a decoction of Bark. (in this manner I cured a friend of mine) There are cases where Spts have been found useful, when the above have failed, but wine is more nourishing & better than Spirits if it will stay on the stomach. After these have been used to no purpose we must have recourse to opium. I shall here make a few remarks with Dr Brown on the use of this remedy Opium is a Stimulant, & all its Phenomena may be explained by this operation Its effects in preventing sleep in the Tonic, &

37. a proof of its stimulating powers; It sometimes produces inflamation in the stomach, of those who have made frequent use of it. It promotes sleep only when the system is below the sleeping point, as in these diseases. Dr. Mead justly calls it the Magnum Donum Dei. It injures in all cases of inflamatory action.

It removes Coma, promotes sweats, & removes Spasms & Tremors in the close of diseases of debility, here I was led to the use first by a lady, who mentioned the effects of it on a gentleman, who by accident had taken a large quantity, it raised the pulse promoted a sweat &c. & he awoke afterwards perfectly well. I formerly considered it injurious, in diseases depending upon excess of irregular action, but in diseases ~~of defect~~ depend upon defect of action it is highly useful & proper.

33.

We should begin with small doses.

2d. The less the defect of action is, the quantity used should be in proportion the less, in this case perhaps ten drops will be more effectual, than fifty at other times, as in Pneumonia, when the patient is beginning to get well it is used in small quantities.

2d. The pulse should always be felt to determine the dose of Opium, as well as when to bleed. The dose should be increased as debility increases

3d. It should be given in small doses all day as well as at night, the dose should be some what increased at night, it has been given to the quantity of 4 grains in Typhus Gravior.

4th It should be laid aside a few days when the System becomes accustomed to its action.

89. And other Stimuli used in its place, as wine, volatile ſpirits, & Bark, it is of great conſequence to alternate all theſe Stimuli; and not to uſe them all at once. Dr Mitchill has proved, that after a few days remiſſion it recovers its operation again. It is common to uſe Judonifics, but they are unneceſſary, as the above are ſufficiently ſuch.

Is ſitting up proper in theſe diſeaſes? It is not: except when changing the linen, ſometimes more action appears in the patient than real power, and they die ſometimes on going to ſtool.

Is cold air proper? No, but too much pains cannot be taken to introduce freſh air into the room theſe caſes, for it is a ſtimulus. fires are very proper to make

9° The air circulate, its efficacy we can
mention in many cases, The Officers of
the Continental Army, of the late War,
recovered sooner than the soldiers, because
the former enjoyed more fresh air than
the latter.

Are cold drinks proper? No: except
where there is partial excess of action
on the stomach

Is purging proper? No; except when
there is an accumulation of bile & feces
I have permitted my patients to go 2 or 3
three days without a stool, for this I
have the authority of Dr. Campbell-
Warm drinks are proper, they greatly
stimulate. Glysters are improper, except
those that stimulate.

91. Can any use be made of the passions of the mind? Yes: I will relate an Instance in favour of them, which happened during the late war a person in Brunswick, being very low with this disease heard that a party of British light horse was entering the city, he started from his bed, & ran two miles without stopping, & when his terror had left him, he found himself well

There is a material difference between fear & terror, the first being a sedative, the second a Stimulant. —

Hope & joy may be recommended, & are fit passions to be excited, but it is more dangerous in recommending Terror, as it is not so much in our power as the two former, with respect to degree; of the wonderful effects of hope. Dr Lind

92 tells a remarkable fact in folders about
an engagement &
confidence ought to be inspired & the ma-
tones of more dangerous cases than them
ower be mentioned, where they have
perfectly recovered, the knowledge of
deaths ought to be concealed from them
& old women & those of weak minds
should be kept from the patient, &
their friend sent for without their know-
ledge. Good news of an entertaining na-
ture ought to be told them, the ringing
of bells for funerals is very injurious
& improper on this account Dr Sydenham
forbid it (on his death bed to be done
at the time of his funeral, which was
almost the only good deed he ever com-
mitted.
The patient should be encouraged to
make his will the dread of death
& eternity should be prevented from operating

on his mind, hence pious Clergymen shd. be admitted in to the room, the Physicians themselves should interfere if there is no Clergyman to be had, & by that means have more confidence placed in him. —

Should the understanding be exercised?

Yes: the application of the mind to things which cause strong stimulating effects, is of great service in this debilitated state of the System, even the operation of the will is of service here, it appears to have great impire over the Human mind.

The Negro Slaves from hence perish, sooner than white people, because they have a less desire to live

Lecture 11th.

Typhus Mitior.

Dr. Cullen defines it to be a contagious disease, the heat not greatly above the

9th. the Natural, the pulse small, weak & for the most part frequent the urine little changed, the functions of the Brain very much impaired, & the strength greatly diminished. — —

It is called the Goal or Hospital fever, it sometimes comes on after inflamatory fevers, it is frequently produced by Human Effluvia, In Hospitals it has been produced by the smell of a putrid leg — by the Dysentery &c. It has a smell like rotten straw. This disease differs from the Typhus Gravior, in not being accompanied by a chill, & by its coming on gradually, & continuing a long time (for the space of 30 days) this continuance is owing to a mixture of Inflamatory Diathesis, with debility, & is therefore called the Typhoid diathesis. — It runs on to a low Nervous fever, it generally appears in Autum

95. In the Typhus there is a mixed Diathesis in the beginning: Its remedies are:-

1st. Gentle bleeding, sometimes I am afraid to bleed when there is no chilly fit, - Hard pulse, or where the season of the year is unfavourable, or when Symptoms of laziness or aversion to motion are manifested.

2d Gentle Doses of Tartar. Emetic should be given, so as to excite a gentle Nausea.

3d Purges these should be of the lenient kind.

4th Blisters are useful.

5th As the Action of the System decreases, we must have recourse to Stimuli.

6th Volatile Alkaline Salts

7th Opium, we should begin with small doses.

8th Stimulating Cataplasms, & formentations to the feet.

9th Bitters, as Chamomile Tea, & Gentian added to it, when the Stomach cannot bear

the bark. How shall we know when it is improper to give Bark?

The following Symptoms render it improper.

1st. When Tremors attend it is always improper

2d. If no difficulty of breathing attends it is always proper, but when this is present, it shews Congestion & the bark appears to be improper.

3d When thirst is absent it is proper

4th Gentle sweats even when partial, afford a presumption for the safety of giving Bark.

5th When the System is much debilitated, a small cough always comes on, here bark is useful.

Dr Rush Mentions the case of a gentleman who had a Typhus last year, it continued about 20 days, a languid circulation brought on Visceral obstructions, especially

9ʸ. in the side, to remove it he ordered
of Ungt. Mere: to be rubbed on the part affected,
the next day he found him much easier,
he told him he had a very sore mouth, &
as the soreness of the mouth increased, he
increased in strength & quantity, Sometimes
troublesome & continual vomiting happens
in this disease. In order to remove this,
if Opium does not, we must make use
of Chamomile Tea. Evening ʒ mixture,
or Boluses of Volatile Salt, to the amount
of five grains in each dose, with lime
juice or an infusion of ~~Chamomile~~ Columbo Root

Pain in the head is sometimes a trouble
some symptom, it may be relieved by
Camphorated Spirits, Æther, vinegar,
or the application of Blisters to the neck.
Wakefulness &c. is cured by Opium,
Opium is particularly useful in the

98. Last stage of this disease, when maniacal symptoms prevail.

Deafness is a favourable symptom according to D^r Fluxham, it generally comes on late.

When tremors attend, they are to be cured by opium, In the last stage of this disease when the pulse is at 60 or 70 they often recover, in the first stage, it is often as high as an 100 or 140

When Diarhœa attends, it is to be removed by Laudanum, & testaceous powder.

After the Crisis of the disease, the patient is still an object of Medicine, the convalescent stage, & excess of excitability in this disorder, should be attended to. the symptoms are, Wakefulness, next feebled Legs from mere debility, bad ulcers from blisters, Abscesses in the

99. Parotid or Inguinal Glands; Sometimes
vomiting, especially in the morning;
want of appetete or an excess of it, —
defect of memory, weakness of the moral
faculty, Sometimes mania.
a diminution of the Intellectual
powers, all these are applicable to both
the Typhus Mitior & Gravior.
(a case of Dr.) a falling off of
the hair, & a changing of its colour, a
drawling voice, Costiveness, & a perumpt
dyspepsia in the afternoon, often succeeds these diseases. It seldom goes off with
a sudden crisis, but gradually. —
The Remedies are.

1st. Diffusible aliments as Broths, white
meats boiled, for the roasted are improper
Plutarch says that Alexander put to death
a Physician who gave his friend a piece
of roasted fowl, Oysters, Chocolate &c.

100. I have observed a singular fact with respect to the convalescent stage of this disease, that patients altho they have not strength in proportion to the aliments they take in, grow fat in their chambers & weigh more than when they were first seized with the disease. (I knew a lady

2d Cordial & Nourishing Drinks, Porter, & malt liquors of every kind are good, wine is too stimulating & injurious here

3d Business of every kind should be delayed, for thinking is too great a stimulus, even good news, concerning the patient, or an absent friend should be introduced cautiously, mirth & pleasure are to be avoided, Gentle exercise in the open air is of great service.

Huxhams Tincture in moderate doses should be given, Cold should be avoided by being clothed in a warm dress.

101. & by stove rooms opening medicines ingu
& are to be avoided.

Reinfection ought to be guarded against, for
this purpose the patient should
avoid wearing the clothes he wore during his
illness, & perhaps should be removed from
his bed

If swellings of the Parotid or Inguinal Glands
should appear, they must be ripened by fo
mutating pluistes, for they are too hard gen
rally for poultices. In fevers of every kind
the utmost regard ought to be paid to the cha
racter of nurses, because there are some who
are apt to waken the patient, & give medicine
at improper times. They are also apt to give
improper food or drinks, or keep them too
hot or too cold. In critical cases proper
persons ought to be chosen to attend upon
the sick, in whom confidence might
be reposed. —

Lecture 12th.

We now come to speak of fevers of excess & deficiency of action, without inflamation and first of the Plague.

Dr Cullen defines it to be a Typhus exciting by contagious, with the highest debility, on an uncertain day of the disease Buboes & Carbuncles break forth, it is various in degree, but the species are uncertain.

For the history of this disease I refer you to Dr Cullen who has described it accurately. The following facts ~~taken~~ relative to this disease are taken from Mr. Howard

1st It is propagated only by the touch, or at a short distance, Tar did not secure those from the plague who worked amongst it, for 10,000. are said in 1664 in London to have remained free from this disease By reliering to the Shipping.

yet the Inhabitants of Wapping did not escape, who live amongst the fumes of Tar constantly. It is not carried this the air, some circumstances made it probable in London, that the Infection was carried this the medium of the air, Even many who confined ~~them~~ & excluded themselves intirely from the infectious, caught the disease, but this mistake was soon manifested, & the infection was found to be carried about by dogs, Cats, & other animals In London 6,000 Cats were killed &c.

2d. It lies concealed from one to three years in clothes by the natural infection it appears generally in three days. & never goes beyond 14 Days before it makes its appearance, therefore it shows a great analogy to the small Pox. By Inoculation it appears in four days, & by it the disease is rendered milder there is no confi-

desirable advantage arising from Inoculation, because that will not secure them against future attacks, but appears only to fortify them against it whilst preva-ing.

A Physician in Muscow generally In-noculated himself when it raged there, & always had it very light & could go amongst his Patients after that, without so much danger of receiving the infection

People take this disease more than once in their lives, It sometimes comes on like an intermittent. It is very remarkable, that a person may infect another by his breath before he knows himself to be infected

Sometimes it kills suddenly
The general symptoms by excess of irregular
action in the beginning sometimes produces
Death, the buboes, Carbuncles, & sores which
appear in this disease are only secondary
symptoms; Sores on the privates &c. are bad
the harder the buboes & Carbuncles are the
more dangerous, The Buboes of some who
had the plague in London, were so hard as
to resist the action of the knife which ob-
liged them to use the actual Cautery.
This disease sometimes terminates on
the third or fifth day, at other times not
until the 21st. or 40th days. Hence
Hence it is like the Typhus Mitior.-
when the sores are not cured for four
or five months. &c.
Newly maried people & lying in women
are most subject to the disease or
those who use excess in venery.
a Physician &c.

Dimness, great vivacity, or turbidness of the eye, are signs that the disease is taken, pain & smarting of issues &c shews the Plague or its influence to be present.

A Sadler of London who gave a good History of the plague as it appeared then says, he knew a man who had an issue in his leg, which by smarting gave him information of the presence of an infected person, when he was in company with those persons who had received the infection, his Issue would generall give him pain, & would immediately cry out that some one in Company was infected with the plague, upon this information the company always dispersed themselves & in a short time afterwards it was generally heard that some of them had taken the plague. Issues do not act by discharging

any thing but merely by giving informa
tion or notice of an infected person. —
The Plague prevails in all seasons excep in
very hot summers, or very cold winters
The contagion is not contained in the
air, hence those who escape from infectio
ous persons, are very well. —

This Diseases arises spontaneously, in
this respect I differ in the opinion which
I gave last year, concerning it, from the
authority of Dr Rose of this City, who say
it generally appeared in

after a warm & wet Spring. ——————

The treatment is the same as the diseases
of excess or defect of action formerly men-
tioned, viz. Jail fever, as bleeding &c.
Dr Sydenham recommends it, he say
when the patient stood up &c.

Fires constantly kept in the chambers of
the infected. are certainly very useful & necessary

108. The preventatives of this disease are avoiding Contact of infected persons, or their clothes - In an account of this disease published by a Sadler of London, who was present when the plague raged in that Metropolis, we find that people with long hooks took off the clothes of those who died of the disease, & then they could be handled & buried without danger of others catching the disease, for the contagion was communicated then only by means of their clothes.

Washing the hands & body with vinegar, is said to prevent the disease, thus the person who went to market carried the exact sum of the thing they wanted to buy; and the butchers always had a cup of vinegar for the purpose of dipping the money into it, whereby they escaped the disease.

Dr. Dimmerbrock made it a custom, before he visited the patients infected with the

 disease, generally to wash him self with
vinegar, & by this means escaped the disease,
but one time unfortunately forgetting to
follow his usual custom, visited his patients,
and afterwards took the infection; but from
that attack recovered & after that period was
careful not to forget his good custom
Stones have been said to prevent it- A-
vegetable diet has been observed to be
useful as a preventative to this disease
The Greeks Mr Howard informs us who
live upon a vegetable diet never have
the the disease. Great commotions of the
earth or atmosphere, as earth quakes, &
hurricanes have been said to check it.
The fixed air discharged from vintages
has been found serviceable in prevent
ing it.
According to Mr. Howard who particularly
enquired into the subject, Tobacco did not
prevent it. Wine & sugar are great preser-

tatives. No country in Europe is infested with the disease, since the general introduction of Sugar amongst them, the memory is much impaired in this disease, hence an Analogy to the Typhus: This disease too like Typhus, is often prevented by taking an Emetic before it is formed, It is not so fatal now as formerly, the fatality of this disease has been much exaggerated in Turkey &c.

I Shall conclude the Lecture with this remark, that we should by no means fly from this plan, if the Plague should happen unfortunately to visit us.—

I Shall now deliver a few remarks on the yellow fever.

This is a disease of warm climates, & very frequent in the west Indies.

It never infected the Negroes, or Creole women except in North Carolina. —

111. This disease prevailed in this city in the years 1742 & 62 & was occasioned as Dr. Lind observes, by a young mans clothes being sent here & worn, who died of the disease in Barbadoes. It affects Strangers & Sailors more than the Inhabitants.

For the history of this disease I refer you to Dr. Hume.

Its Predisposing causes are, Intemperance, Fatigue Insolation &c.

Most commonly in summer it did not spread, but in Winter it did. Heat cold favour it. Dr. Blaine observes, that the contagion producing this disease, will lie dormant while the vessel lies in a warm climate, when it approaches a cold one is rendered active, because the heat acts as a stimulus, & prevents the the contagion from acting. In Virginia it prevailed in the years 39, & 41, and

appeared in the winter & spring, but not in summer, it was thence imported from the west Indies.

It is remarkable that in the west Indies, it arises spontaniously, and does not appear to be propagated there by contagion but when exported to other countries spread by contagion

I saw this disease in the year 60. —

Dr Hunes history of the disease is as follows viz. It came on with chilliness, faintness glowing or flushing in the face, sickness at stomach, vomiting, which is generally bilious in the beginning, soreness & very great oppression at the praecordia, this is the Pathognomonic sign of the disease, difficult respiration, throbing of the temporal arteries, restlessness & despondency the pulse full, quick, & strong, on the first attack, but shortly afterwards becomes regular &c. Blood drawn is florid & soon

113. after 44 hours the eyes change to a yellow
colour, & after a few days, blood issues from
different parts, there are frequent Hemorrha-
gies from the lungs, Nose, Stomach, and
Anus, the pulse is then frequent & irregular
vomiting of black matter frequently
comes on, which is said to be a sign of
death, it appears like coffee grounds, & when
a person is taken is taken with it, most
ly proves fatal, but not always, so, I
saw a person who had black vomiting
recover perfectly. Grumous blood is
also voided by the anus, after death
livid spots appear on the body.
These are the Symptoms, but they are different
in different persons, some have no chills &c.
D. says the following are characteris-
tic symptoms of this disease, Sickness,
bilious vomiting, Yellowness soreness at

114. the precordia, diffusion of respiration, fluid blood, & a loose crassamentum. —

Dr Hillary says, the following are characteristics of this disease, Yellowness, which first appears about the mouth, Temples, Neck, & eyes; the sooner it appears the more dangerous, it generally comes on the first or fourth day.

In this disease Hæmorhages are unfavourable, Symptoms, stools like Molasses are likewise unfavourable, Small boils breaking out on the body, & eruptions of Pustules on the breasts are favourable Symptoms. — — — — — — — — —

The Cure of the Yellow fever

Dr Mitchell says an Emetic often cured it, when just coming on, the loss of a few ounces of blood before the action of the system takes place often prevents it, & Sudorifics which

115. are hurtful after the formation of the disease
are very proper before it is formed.
Dissections shew great Inflamation of
the Stomach, Bowels Liver, & sometimes
of the Brain.
The Remedies are, in the first place.
Bleeding. Lenient purges, as gentle doses
of Sal Glaub: 3ß every two hours, cool
air, & cool drinks. In Italy Aqua gellosa,
or Ice water, in this disease. When there
is no great Septic tendency or diathesis
in the System, Blisters may be applied
to the inside of the thighs. —
There is sometimes a troublesome vomiting
attends this Disease, it is to be checked by
Blisters, an infusion of Columbo root,
Snake root, or Chamomile Tea. In the
West Indies they use the juice of Cocoa nut

116. Opiates are hurtful, Fomentations to the stomach have been used with success, & also plaisters of Venice Treacle. In the second stage of this disease, the same Remedies, which are used for sheathing debility in other diseases, are applicable here. -

Bilious Remitting fever

I refer you to Cleghorn — It is a common disease in this City. Its Remedies are.

1st Blood letting, when there is too much action in the system, In some cases bleeding has been repeated two or three times with advantage, the blood is sizy in all cases, in this fever the liver is frequently affected with inflamation, It is distinguished from Hepatitis, by the

117. going off like an Intermittent fever, it sometimes terminates in an abscess of the liver, in this case copious bleeding is necessary to prevent it. I attended a Lady of this City whom I bled five times, but notwithstanding this the liver suppurated, but probably if I could have ordered a sixth bleeding, it might have been prevented the suppuration.

2? Emetics - if other circumstances do not forbid their use, as an Hæmatemesis, pregnancy, when they would be improper then,

3? We should use purges.

4th Blisters are proper. ——

5th Bark, this may be given when there is no convulsive action in the system, it should be given in the first inter-

mission, but not until the above evacuation are performed, Visceral obstructions should induce us to give the bark, in this disease, if it should disagree with the stomach, & a vomiting ensue, Laudanum & lime juice should be added to it

Febricula.

This is a slight fever, called by Sir Richd Manningham Febricula, it commonly makes its appearance here in the fall, sometimes continues for forty days, is sometimis very troublesome, & falls upon the lungs, is very frequent in Maryland. It is accompanied with a slow fever, & chills, sometimes with a Diarrhoea, the patient is not so sick as to be confined to the house, in this disease, but is able to walk about. I have frequently been baffled in curing this disease, with wine

119. and Bark Blisters & Opium, are the only effectuous remedies

Lecture 13th.

Cholera Morbus

This disease occurs here in the months of July & August, It is the first Disease that disappears after cold weather.

The Bilious remitting fever.

The most frequent cause of this disease is a cool or damp air after a warm day, Summer fruits evolving too great a quantity of acid in the Alimentary canal bring it on It most frequently occurs in the night time, I knew it once to be produced in a Thunder Gust. The debility induced by the cool air produces excess of irregular action in the Alimentary canal.

120 It is attended with copious discharges upwards & downwards. Sometimes upwards only, at other times downwards only.

I knew a gentleman, who lost by this disorder, eight pounds weight in thirty six hours

In this disease the pulse is small, weak, quick, & irregular, there is Nausea, and vomiting, faintness, anxiety, heart burn, & sweats, accompanied with cramps in the bowels, arms, & calves of the Legs, which is the most troublesome symptom. If all these symptoms continue without intermission for the space of twenty four hours Death commonly ensues.

If a Physician should be called to visit a patient in the beginning of this disease, he should first order the stomach to be washed with warm water, afterwards recommend to be had to liquid Laudanum: mixed with

121. Peppermint Tea Chamomile Tea or any pleasant and agreeable drink. In giving Laudanum we should always be careful, to begin with small doses, particularly if called in the beginning of the disease, & gradually increase the dose. Demulcent — Glysters given with Laudanum are very proper — Plaisters of Venice Treacle, & Laudanum should be applied to the stomach & bowels, & also flannel dipped in spirits. I have known oat meal toasted untill it was brown, & then boiled in water frequently stop the vomitting after liquid Laudanum had failed.

Thus we treat the spontanious Cholera. There is sometimes an accidental Cholera, which arises from the too plentiful use of Summer fruits, Salt fish & oysters will

sometimes produce it, it is also produced by the use of putrid fish.

In the College of Princeton in new Jersy the pupils (amounting to 6) were all seized with this accidental Cholera, which was produced by dining on pigeons, that previously had lived on poke berries. Certain poisons, as Arsenic, will bring it on,

The cure of this species consists in.

1st Evacuating the contents of the stomach & bowels, this is especially useful after Cholera &c.

The cause of these Cholera's exist sometimes two or three days in the stomach, which is cured as soon as they are evacuated.

2d Demulcent drinks, particularly if injected by Glyster, as oil & milk.

3d By diluting Drinks

4th Lessening the Sensibility of the System by Opium. Dr. Roberts prescribed ℥i of Salts to a person in the Cholera, & instead of this the boy gave him ℥ß of Arsenic, he was afterwards treated with, Demulcents, Diluents & Opium, under the influence of these Remedies he recovered. (a Case of a person who took Vit: Alb: &

Dysentery.

This disease is defined by Dr. Cullen to be a contagious Pyrexia, attended with frequent mucus & bloody stools, while the alvine faeces are for the most part retained, Gripes, and tenesmus

Dr. says a frequent desire to go to stool after eating & drinking, is a Pathognomonic Symptom of this disease.

The proximate cause of Dysentery is an excess of irregular or deficiency of regular action in the Alimentary Canal accompanied with stricture on the Colon.

It has been disputed amongst Physicians whether this disease be Idiopathic or Symptomatic. It comes in the same seasons that Intermittents do, & like them it proceeds long dry, moist & hot weather, it is apt to affect persons living on Yams, & Potatoes, rather than

than who live on generous diet. — —
This disease particularly affects the poor.
Dr. Lydenham thinks it depends upon
a specific Contagion. Diseases sometimes
appear to have a Monarchial power, as
the plague when it raged at London, -
Dr. Sydenham says seemed to banish all
other diseases. The Measles also when
they prevailed here banished the Scarlatina.
The Autumnal fever in the year 1783.
partook of Symptoms some What to Scarla-
tina, as pains behind the ears, sore throat &c.
May not Dysentery be only a Symptom borrowed
from Idiopathic disease? May it not be
from the Marshmiasmita acting on a
contagion previously existing in the
body?
In this City the Bilious Remitting fever
is the reigning disease. —

The Scarlatina prevails also in different parts here; but the Bilious inflamatory & Remittent is the most prevalent, & in almost every case, partakes of the Symptoms of Scarlatina, so as to make me bleed, the blood is generally fizzy.

This disease is generally Symptomatic in this city, & which I think may be called the febris Introversa of D^r Sydenham, or a fever turned in upon the bowels. I shall here make a few remarks under four heads.

1^st The Idiopathic Dysentery generally disappears upon the approach of cold weather - The Symptomatic does not, but continues generally during the whole winter. - It appears to be contagious even when chronic

2^d In this County this disease is most common in high situations, as at chesnut-hill German town &c. When Intermittents

are scarcely known, but in the country Intermittents prevail below, while the Dysentery at the same time, appears in high situations, this favours the Idea of its being a Zymotatomatic disease.

3d Its prevalence in the country is more common and its fatality greater than in cities, which probably is owing to the more generous diet of citizens, than that of the country people. This disease is more common amongst the Negroes than white people, in the Island of Barbadoes. It is very common among the Negroes in the African Trading Ships.

4th Summer fruits have unjustly been said to be the cause of this disease, this is a mistaken Notion, for if given in moderate quantities they will rather tend.

128. to prevent, than cause a dysentery
Many diseases but particularly the Dysen-
tery, are prevented by the use of salt
meat, there is no disease in which it is so
especially useful as in Dysentery.
People should eat salt meat more in sum-
mer than winter, & should blend it with
summer fruits. Count Castellions was
surprized, that on.

It is customary with country people to
eat their salt meat in winter which is
very absurd, for instead of this, they should
use it more in the summer season in ord
to prevent this disease, For the history of
this disease I refer you to D. Cullen.
I have met with a fact respecting this dis
ease, i.e. that patients in general have
a pain in the head. Degler says he never
saw a patient complaining of pain in the head
in this disease.

129 This disease is most fatal in old people, women & children — Its tendency is always towards death, few recover without the aid of Medicine.

The treatment varies according as the disease is affected by season & other circumstances — If there be an inflamatory Diathesis or excess of action present the remedies are

1st. Bloodletting. I have seldom found it necessary in this city.

2d. Emetics, these should only be used when great Nausea attends, Tart. Emetic is the best & should be preffered to all others

3d. Purges, they should be of the lenient kind, as Cream of Tartar, Glauber's Salts Manna, Castor Oil, or these purges should be used every day, while the disease continues Jalap & Rhubarb should never be used because they are too stimulating, & apt to create Nausea & Inflamation of the bowels. — if Rhubarb be used it should be Toasted —

30. Common salt, & lime juice have been used with success in the West Indies, particularly by the Negroes, how the former has is proportionably calculated, to the debility of the Negroes. - Toasted Rhubarb should only be used in the second stage when excess of action is subdued. —

4th Clysters, they should be of the demulcent kind, as. flax-seed-tea with a little laudanum, Mutton broth &c. Cold water is recommended to be given in the form of Clysters, I should not be afraid to inject cold water into the Rectum, whether there be Inflamation or not. - D. Rosa used Aqua Gelida in Italy with success; it is used with advantage in the Colic, if it is serviceable in that disease, certainly it must be so in Dysentery.

131 5th Opiates they should be given every night
& some times in the day.
6th Diluents, as whey, flax-seed, Chamomile,
Mallows, & Mullein teas, & Barley water - Cold
water is sometimes used where there is too
much action in the system, D. Huxham
says poor people used cold water with pump
7th Demulcents, as the white decoction, pre-
pared by boiling Gum arabic, Shavings of
harts horn with spices. — a Decoction of
mullein is very good, Mutton Suet boiled
in milk, this when drank has cured the dy-
sentery — Common black berry root tea, is
a good astringent & demulcent, D. Buchan re-
commends the following. — Take a few hand-
fuls of fine flour, tie it in a Napkin, &
boil it in a pot for six or seven hours, till
it becomes as hard as starch, afterwards grate
it & make a gruel of it. This is a very good

132. Astringent & Demulcent. — Cordial drinks are of service, port wine, Madeira, and the class of Cherry. — Broths are proper in this disease, the less animal food the patient takes in the beginning the better; If the above remedies fail after the fifth day, recourse must be had to blisters, particularly in the febris Introversa of Dr Sydenham they should be applied to bowels ~~or extremities~~. —

The Bark is proper when there is a remission in the morning, or intermission of the fever every other day or when the putrid, deathess or great debility are present. —

To prevent Remfeton or reproduction of the disease, the patients Chamber should be kept very clean, after the pot has been used it should be removed immediately Disections shud inflamation to be chiefly seated in the lower bowels.

133. Sir John Pringle says the cause of this dis
ease is the same in all Climates, he found
the combination of this disease with the
Typhus generally fatal. A Tenesmus when
troublesome is sometimes accompanied with
a strangury, this is cured by Opium. —

A sunk Countenance, Restlessness, Inter
mitting pulse, hiccup, Sore throat, sudden
ceasing of pain, Cadaverous stools, & squeak
ing voice, are all very dangerous & fatal
Symptoms. I scarcely ever knew a patient
recover who had a squeaking voice or sore
throat

A troublesome Diarhœa is frequently
the consequence of this disorder. Its remedies
are, Port Wine, Clysters, a generous diet,
& gentle exercise. The Clysters should be made
of ℥ii of Ipecacuanha xx gtt. of Laudanum,
& a decoction of rice, this kind of Glyster
has produced great effects.

134. When Worms attend Calomel should be given. I once saw a Case where Palsy of the arms succeded this disease. The common remedies for palsy are then to be used, if it should happen

Dysentricula

This kind of Dysentery is often troublesom but the patient is not confined to bed. — Its remedies are Blisters and Bark.

Dr Rush gives us the following very important fact, A Company of Malitia during the Late war was attacked with Dysentery, the Captain had either ~~had~~ been told or it occured to him, that if he gave those of his men who were not attacked with the disease, a gentle purge, as of Salts &c. he should prevent their taking it, he did so, & every man that took a purge escaped the disease,

135. He also mentioned to the Dr that within these two years, the Dysentery had prevailed in his neighbourhood, accordingly he had recourse to the same preventatives, and with the like success. — —

I shall here mention a few facts relative to this disease.

The first fact I had from Dr Clarkson, who saw it terminate suddenly in a spontaneous Salivation, this favours the febris Introversa of Dr Sydenham.

The second fact is, that it terminated in an inflamatory Opthalmia & Rheumatism.

Lecture 14th.

Intermittent Fevers.—

These are fevers consisting of different Paroxysms returning generally with chills, generally I say because they are sometimes destitute of them, and then are called the Dumb-Ague.

The time of accession is different, and hence gives a difference in the Type, and appellation of intermittents as, the Quotidian, Tertian, & Quartan—

The Quotidian comes on every day, & is finished at least in twenty four hours.

The Tertian observes a period of forty eight hours, & the Quartan one of Seventy two hours.

These intermittents fevers are of great variety— In the Quotidian we sometimes observe two Paroxysms every day, & it varies also by the length

137. of the paroxysm; the Tertian may have only one fit in forty eight hours, differing however in the length of the Paroxysm.

It is still said to be a Tertian, if the fits occur every day, but with more violent exacerbation at the Tertian period.

Tertions may come on every day, but with two Paroxysms on the proper day. It may come on every other day only having two fits on that day. —

A single Quartan is, when there is one fit at the Quartan period, & none on the other two days - It may be Varied

1st By having two fits on the Quartan day and none on the others

2d By having the quartan day only free from fever. —

3d By having three Paroxysms on the Quartan day, & none on the intermediate day

4th By daily exacerbations, attended with

similar paroxysms every quartan day

5th Quartans like the others may be more or less continued

The Quotidian is varied by affecting the whole system, or a part of it, but arises from the same cause.

The less the excess of irregular action, the more the Intermission is, in Quartans there is less action, than in Tertians, & in Tertians less than in Quartans &c.

The old & weakly people are most liable to the Quartan

The length of time from the beginning of one paroxysm, to the beginning of another is called an Interval. The length of time from the end of one Paroxysm to the beginning of an other is called an Intermission.

What is the difference between an

Intermittent fever & a Typhus? In the one there is greater excitability than in the other

It is a Question difficult solution, what gives rise to the recurrence of the Paroxysms? Dr Cullen says it is owing to habit & diurnal influence - He gives many instances to prove that the Human body is subject to ~~many~~ certain changes, either arising from habit, or an original law to which the body at its first formation was subject. As we are determined by habit to sleep at a particular hour, as well as to wake at regular & stated times, & likewise to have our excretions increased and promoted periodically, but we neither see the cause why, the recurrence of Paroxysms should be so determined, even why habit should have this effect, and the manner in which the body is affected.

140 Dr Brown ascribes the returns of Paroxysms to debility, but he is wrong, for we cannot see how debility determines fevers to return regularly - Because the greater the debility the less frequent are the Paroxysms. I will throw out a conjecture of mine. May not an Association of Ideas, account for the recurrence of Paroxysms? I have a fact from Dr Percival for a warrant in Palsy &c

That a single thought or impression will bring on a disease is certain, for example a person poisoned will sometimes vomit the next day, when he thinks of it.

This subject is as yet involved in great difficulty.

Intermittents are sometimes combined with other diseases, as Coma Apoplexy, Cholera Morbus, periodical pains as toothache, pains in the eyes, & other parts

141 For the history of this disease I refer you to Dr Cullen.

Cure

The cure of Intermittent fevers divides itself into two parts.—

1st. To moderate the excess of action in the fits, or conduct each fit favourably

2d. To prevent the return of fits.

To answer the first indication, we must be certain the disease is an Intermittent. For this purpose I shall lay down the following remarks.

1st We know an Intermittent fever from its occuring in the autumnal months, which at that time generally prevails.

2d from the long duration of the cold fit, which seldom takes place in continued or other fevers

3d From the copious discharge of Bile, which may be known by the matter vomitted,

142. being of a green & yellow colour &
the patient complaining of a bitter taste.
4th From its attacking in the morning
Patients in the time of the paroxysm, are
very much the objects of Medicine.
Miasmata sometimes act like lightning,
& by great excitement produce death
Some say mortality occurs in the cold
fit of Intermittents. Dr Lind denies
it, & Dr Rush likewise believes that death
doth not occur in the cold fit.
In every fit there is great debility in
the stomach hence vomitting often occurs.

Its Remedies &c.

1st The stimulus of heat, as by going into
a warm bed, making use of warm drinks,
as Punch Chamomile Tea &c.

2d Opium.

The second Indication is to prevent the

 return of the Paroxysms. this may be divided into two heads.

1st. Palliative Remedies, which do not affect a perfect cure.

2d. The Radical remedies, which do not allow the fits to return, without a fresh application of Miasmata, or other remote causes

I The Palliative remedies are,

1st. Opium. It is well known that a large dose of Opium given just before the time of accession, when this can certainly be known, commonly puts off the Paroxysm, which otherwise would have occured. Six drops of Laudanum may be given, every hour for six hours before the accession, or ten drops for every hour for three hours before the accession of the fit, here the stimulus is in an exact Ratio

144 to the degree of debility prevailing.

2d I have been told that Shamonium applied to the ancles, has succeeded in checking off the fit. I have seen Tobacco do the same in this city.

3d Aromatics of various kinds have been employed for this purpose with success particularly a large dose of Nutmeg, to allay the black pepper mixed with vinegar

4th Tonics consisting Bitters & astringents, as dogwood bark, the bark of the poplar. Columbo root, Gentian, Centaury, Chamomile, wormwood, & allum given in the quantity of 3fs at a dose.

5th Juice of a Spider or web - the Spider must be put into a piece of dough, & baked before the fire like a dumpling. The Spider must afterwards be thrown away & the dough be made into balls

145. This given in an Intermission can has prevented when the bark failed.

I suppose if it does cure it acts as a gentle Stimulus. How does the bite of the Tarantula cure it? By the persons wiping to dance this the powerful influence of Music — which gives tone System, This method is used in Italy

6th Sweating before the fire, & drinking some Spirituous liquor at the same time

7th. Riding on horseback just before the accession.

8th. Terror has prevented it.

9th Cold Bathing.

10th. Lightning.

The above remedies do not eradicate the disease, We come now to speak of,

II The Radical Remedies, which are always to be Attempted in preference to the others.

146. These are ℔t the Peruvian bark. This consists of a bitter & astringent combined.
D.r Brown dinies the utility of the Bark, but D.r Rush thinks Brown never had an opportunity of administering the Bark therefore his observation with respect to the Bark are absurd.
Method of administering the Bark
℔t The Bark should be given in large doses from ℥j to ℥j just before the accession of a fit.
D.r Herme says it is best when administered after the fit, he says it ought to remain a long time in the stomach, Both ways are good- I generally give it in the intermission
2? Bark should be given in substance, but many stomachs from many causes cannot retain it in this form. In which case- I have advised Huxhams Tincture But this should be given only as restorative

147. for the quantity of Spirit it contains, renders it a dangerous & improper Medicine, in the cure of this disease, if the Bark purges it may be prevented by mixing a few drops of Laudanum with each dose, if it causes costiveness a little Rhubarb should be given with it, after the Bark has cured the disease it is apt to return on the 8th or 14th day but a large dose of bark given at that time will generally prevent it.

There are two kinds of Bark.

1st The Yellow Bark.

2d The red Bark.

The Red Bark was at its first introduction much recommended as superior to the yellow Bark, but the high price it bears, renders it subject to adulterations, & as it is generally met with in this state in the shops, it is not to be preferred to the common bark, the Red Bark is stronger than the yellow: but lately we have

148 succeed a yellow bark which is stronger
than either of the other two – It is sometimes
difficult to make children take the bark,
we must then make use of a bath, made
with an infusion of bark &c.
This gives tone to the external vessels, which
is communicated of the whole system;
It sometimes happens that the bark fails
in curing this disease, when this doth hap-
pen. D^r Blaine in his observations on the
diseases of seamen, recommends Zinc for
a cure, but D^r Rush having had no
experience of its virtues in this disease,
will not recomend it, but thinks when
inflamatory action prevails, Zinc may
be better than the bark, if all these fail
we must have recourse to blisters, when
they do not succeed, & the disease is protract-
ed, to the late fall or winter months. –
we must use blood-letting, it has succeeded

Where pounds of bark have been given to no purpose, it never failed me, it has succeeded in the quartan as well as Tertian, one bleeding has mostly been sufficient, but I have been forced to repeat it several times. In this city when the disease has continued till after Christmas, I find no hesitation in bleeding, the blood in these cases are sizy.

If bloodletting fails we must have recourse to mercury, I have used Mercury with success. Dr. Thomas Bond used this remedy with advantage. In this disease Mercury opens the obstructions, & gives tone to the system. after Mercury has been used, it must be succeeded by a generous diet

If Mercury should fail a change of air has often succeeded, this has been known to prove effectual in the case of a gentleman ~~who lived in~~ Georgetown in Maryland, who caught the fever & ague, which continued with him during his residence at

New Castle, where he moved, & which is likewise a marshy Country, but in two years he moved to Dauphin County in this State where (by the change of air) in a little time he recovered his health intirely.

Vernal Intermittents, do not differ materially from the Autumnal as to the cause, but the former admit of blood-letting & purging more freely.

It has been that vomits were necessary to prepare the Stomach for the bark, but they probably are unnecessary, & perhaps injurious by increasing debility. They are recommended to discharge an unusual quantity of bile then present, but Doct. Rush conceives this to be best done by mild Cathartics, perhaps in the very beginning of the disease, or when the patient is troubled with Nausea, they may be proper. They should always be used before the fever is formed

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151.

Intermittents often conceal themselves under the form of other diseases, & then make what Dr Senac calls Febris Intermittens sub forma larvata.

1st the disease comes on sometimes under the form of 8st of Coma & Apoplexy. Dr Rush had a patient in an Apoplexy, the paroxysm of which was cured, the next day it returned at the same hour, and he thinks it was a case of Febris intermittens sub forma larvata, these kind of apoplexies yield best to blisters & bark.—

2d Under the form of Convulsions in children, which are cured by Laudanum & bark

3d Under the form of Inflamatory congestions, they yield to bleeding

4th Cholera &c.

152 5th Headach, this yields to Blisters, bark. or bleeding

6th When the disease is concealed under the form of pain in the under Jaw, Hips &c.

Its remedies are bark &c.

An efflorescence on the skin frequently attends Intermittents, but it requires no particular treatment, it generally yields to the Remedies employed to cure the primary disease ---

This disease renders the constitution obnoxious to several others, as the dropsy, Jaundice, softness, consumption, obstructions of the Spleen &c.

The Bark has been accused of doing this mischief, but unjustly, because they are less frequent since the bark is in general use than they were formerly. — To remove these obstructions Dr Boerhave recommends Myrrh, but Calomel is certainly much better.

153

Swellings in the Legs is a good sign, in adults, & swelling in the belly in children, is likewise a good sign. Restoratives in the convalescent state are certainly proper, as but purging which many recommend is very injurious. D. H. recommends cold bathing.

Should we employ Intermittents fevers, to cure Mania, Epilepsy &c.? If we could regulate them. I think we might.

Lecture 15th

Prognosis

Before we proceed to the Prognosis of fevers we must say something of critical days

This was once an important branch in the Science of medecine, when it was confined intirely to the hands of the Priests, who threw a veil of Mistery over every thing, but since these two professions have been seperated, the doctrine has been much neglected

This fashions in Medecine as well as in dress, and various opinions have been at one time supported, and at another neglected, this has been the case with critical days, which were generally believed & established by all Physicians.

even since the days of Hippocrates, till Dr
Brown rose and made war against it, &
merely because Dr Cullen espoused the
Doctrine, he treated it with ridicule. —
The foundation of these days was laid down
by Hippocrates
It is to be remarked that in the mild
& temperate climates of Greece, in which
Hippocrates lived, was favourable to those
operations of nature, which seem in many
Instances to take place at stated periods,
& which might have rendered them more
observable by Hippocrates. It is difficult in
the present state of Society to form any
System with regard to the termination of
fevers

In London & Edinburgh, the Typhus
Mitior of Dr Cullen is the only fever, and
is without any critical days. If Luxury &
Debauchery in those Places have confounded

Nature in other respects, may not suppose that they have turned her out of her course, in the observance of critical days?
But the case is not quite so in America.
Our manners & habits are not so far removed from a state of nature, as is the case in many parts in Europe, which appears by our having Intermittents more prevalent here, than most other diseases, & consequently we have a better chance of observing critical days, than the Europeans have.——

Dr. Cullen supposes the Intermittent fever to be the only original type of fever, & that all fevers partake of this type. Of Intermittent fevers the only natural form are Tertians & quartans, the Quotidian as partaking more of the nature of Typhus, is less natural.—
The critical days are the; 3d. 5th. 7th. 9th. 14th. 17th. 20th. 21st.

In conformity to this law of Nature, Hippocrates.

157. Hippocrates supposes that all fevers in some measure partake of the Type of Tertians and quartans, & hence the critical days that he has pointed out, are the 3d., & all the Tertian periods are the following i-e. 5th 7th 9th & 11th. after which from a law of nature, which we cannot explain - as debility advances they assume the Quartan type, & the critical days following the 11th are the 14th 17th & 20th.

These critical days are far from being always regular, For Crisis's do happen on non critical days, they have occured in the time of Hippocrates, but more especially at the present, as the powerful remedies made use of in the present mode of practice, may frequently destroy the critical days

I have distinctly observed the 5th 9th & 11th to be critical days, but I have seen several thousands of fevers without observing any periodical crisis.

7

Dr. Sydenham makes some observations on the Natural duration of Intermittents. he supposes the natural duration of a fever to be 336 hours – a quartan he supposes to continue six months, & a continued fever fourteen days, but this doctrine is not confirmed by facts & consequently must remain as a mere Hypothesis.

Doct. Balfour of Bengal, rejects the supposition of critical days, but allows of critical periods, which he says are regulated & influenced by the moon. When we consider the many & wonderful effects of the moon, in the other parts of the Kingdom of Nature, it will appear so strange, that she should have also some influence in diseases. –

1st. It is universally allowed that the moon is the cause of the tides

2d. It probably has an influence upon agriculture & vegitation.

The Germans are remarkable for observing to sow & plant all their grain &c. at particular periods of the moon, and it may be owing, to this attention, that they always succeed better than others in agriculture, & Horticulture

3? The influence of this planet is also extended to the weather.

4th It dispoes meat to putrefy, It is said by the fishermen in this country, that fish exposed to the light of the moon, putrefy sooner than others

5th It is generally known that the moon has certain effects upon particular Manias hence they are called Lunatics, & we have probably proofs that particular Periods of the moon agravate the Symptoms, arising from worms in children. It seem to effect even persons in health. The Celebrated Lord Bacon was observed always to faint during a lunar eclipse. It might be supposed

to be owing to the effects of Imagination or to a reflex power, but it is asserted that the same thing happened, when he did not recollect that the time of the Eclipse was at hand

Sully in his memoirs informs us that, the learned Theodore Beza actually died at an Eclipse of the Moon

6th. Balfour asserts that the state & quantity of the bile, is influenced by the moon

Oliver Cromwell. —

Balfour says that all fevers attack patients three days before the full of the moon or three days after it, or three days before the change of the moon, or three days after, & upon these principles he governed his practice, he used to give more powerful remedies before these times than afterwards

If it happened that a fever occurred in the intermission, he gave the Bark more speedily before the expiration of the six days, & by these means was able to prevent a relapse, and following these principles closely, he could mostly predict the event, he always observed this patients to be worse at the full & change of the moon, the same influence extends over the whole Northern hemisphere; it extends to the exception of the small pox

These three heads are wanting

1st

2d

3d

I shall here make two remarks, viz:

1st The Universal consent of all mankind, appears to enforce it.

2d There is no Error that has not the shadow of truth

The uses of critical days, From them we learn to give the bark, on the days that are neither Tertian nor Quartan, & on the Tertian day, to evacuate if the excitement be too great

Prognosis from Symptoms.

In the delivering the prognosis of fevers, from the Symptoms, I shall give you my own observations. —

We shall consider

1st. The pulse, Many pulses have been mentioned as, the Undulatory, Oscillatory, Vermicular &c. But there is no foundation for believing them.

The pulse in old people, Children, & patients just before death frequently discovers us the full, the weak, the hard, the soft, the slow, the Intermitting, & small pulse are all fallacious as to the issue of the disease.

163. The Intermitting pulse is not always follow
ed by death, it sometimes occurs in persons
in good health, the slow pulse indicates
an affection of the Brain, & is always —
alarming.

The pulse in children varies from one
hundred & thirty to an hundred forty stroke
in a minute at the time of birth.
For the first year of their age from 108
to 120, For the Second year from 90 to 108,
for the third year from 80 to 108, during
the 4th. 5th & 6th. years the pulse is the same.
In the 7th. year it 72. In the 12th. year
it is the same as in Adults from 70 to 80.

The pulse in children is more easily
quickened by stimuli than in adults, a
full meal increases the pulse twelve strokes
in a minute — The Pulse in children ought
always to be felt when they are asleep.

When ever the pulse is above 140 in a minute, Death is near at hand, In the Jail fever it is generally fatal at 120, In Asthma it is likewise dangerous above 120 D. Heberden saw a case of recovery at a 180, a quick pulse, tho even full & hard, is always alarming, bleeding here should cautiously be used a pulse between 60 & 70 except in old people is bad, sometimes the pulse is only at 42, 30, & some instances as low as 26, which is very dangerous—

The principal use of the pulse, is to distinguish the different stages of the same disease

II The position of the patient, when the patient can lie equally as well on both sides, it is a favourable circumstance, but when he can lay only on one side or on neither, but only on his back, when he cannot sup-

III

IV

support himself in bed without holding up his knees, or when the body will still be slipping to the bottom of the bed, it indicates a very alarming & dangerous situation.

III The Voice. A quick & sharp voice is alarming if not natural — Hiccup is generally unfavourable, a drawling voice is generally a favourable Symptom. —

IV The Senses — When the Patient keeps his eyes half closed, unless it should happen in a diarrhoea &c. is a bad Symptom, when one eye appears larger than the other, when the white of the eye becomes red, when there is a want of Motion in them, also an involuntary flow of tears, an Insensibility to light, false vision, catching at motes & picking at the bed clothes arising in part from Delirium, defect of winking, glassiness of the eyes, in consequence of being kept open, & mistiness before the eyes, are all to be numbered among the unfavourable prognostics. —

166: Blindness has mostly proved fatal. Tinnitus Aurium is an unfavourable symptom, Deafness is doubtful, it is both good & bad. An insensibility to cold, burns, or blisters is alarming. An Indistinct speech is bad. A trembling of the tongue is unfavourable it portends delirium, the darker & drier the tongue is, the more dangerous is the situation of the patient, but we must beware however of being led into mistake concerning the dryness, for it often occurs in persons of good health, from sleeping with the Mouth open, & hence it would be proper to enquire whether the patient just awoke from sleep, if he had not been a sleep we may be certain it indicates danger

The more the tongue recedes from a white colour, the more danger a return of taste is a favourable symptom. ——

particularly for Coffee & tobacco, In the convalescent State of fever, the moisture of the tongue begins first at the edges, & next from the tip of the tongue, & then spreads gradually, the dark colour sometimes continues upon the tongue for four or five days after the crisis, certain drink give the tongue a black colour, Jellies colour the tongue, a smearing on the tip or middle line of the tongue denotes a remission, Viscid humours adhering to the teeth, gnashing of the teeth, falling of the jaws sore throat &c. are bad Symptoms

V The Extremities, Tremours, subsultus tendinum, Coldness on the wrists are unfavourable Symptoms, the coldness of death always appears on the wrists first, this seldom deceives me, a redness of the hands & feet, are said to be fatal

but I do not know any thing of this a coldness of the elbows & knees are generally fatal, I knew but one instance of a recovery, a chilly fit in the advanced stage of a slow fever, is always favourable, & is one of the most certain signs of a crisis.

VII. The Excretions, Pale Urine indicates debility, & is bad, dark urine is worse, and bloody Urine is certainly more dangerous & alarming, when a cloud appears in the Urine it is supposed to be favourable, but still better if a sediment is formed, it marks an increase of tone in the excretories. but diseases often terminate without a sediment in the Urine, ~~certainly~~ consequently symptoms taken from the Urine are fallacious; Hippocrates derived many of his prognostics from stools, a natural smell, consistence, & colour are good, every deviation from the natural colour is bad.

The green stools denote an excess of bile mixed with acidity; the dark coloured or black stools, shew that the bile is mixed with putrid or alkalescent matters. The white stools indicate a deficiency of bile, a natural stool once a day without the aid of medicine is a favourable sign, a sure mark of returning health, a command over the sphincter Ani, or Crepitus ventii, are favourable symptoms, involuntary stools and a quick discharge are dangerous, a discharge of worms in the stools, about the crisis is favorable.

Lecture 16th.

We now go on with the subject of Prognostics. Sweats, when profuse or partial, as on the forehead, breast only, especially when accompanied with debility are bad symptoms, they are always to be checked as much as possible with prudence, this we conceive may most safely be done by getting the

Patient out of bed when the State of his disease will permit it, & changing his body linen, or wiping his body with woolen cloths & wrapping him in flannel, when a general sweat or moisture appears on the skin, and continues for 24 hours it may in general be allowed to be a good sign, especially if it happens on one of the critical days mentioned, if these sweats have a putrid smell, & taste, they may be dreaded as dangerous presages; Dr Rush mentions an instance of a Nurse in the Pennsylvania Hospital, who foretold the death of a patient under her care, by observing that his sweat both smelled and tasted putrid.

Abscesses appearing in the groin or throat in the beginning especially of the Jail or Hospital fever, are salutary but fatal in the close, partial Mortification if it appears early in the disease is favourable. It is observable

171. Ptatoin almost all diseases, & especially in the febrile, that old sores & Ulcers are always dried up, but when they run again we may expect a solution of the disease, it is very proper to ask our patients, if they have such Ulcers &c. & to examine them frequently in order to assist in forming our own prognostic - If Blisters which have been applied in the course of the disease heal and then break out again, it may be esteemed a favourable sign, a miliary appearing in fever is always a good symptom.

Hæmorrhages, are unfavorable Prognostics in all fevers, but they are less frequent especially in Inflamatory diseases, since bleeding is so generally used, they are more dangerous when from the kidneys, or anus, which we may know from bloody Urine or Stools. A Sneezing or Hitting is favourable

The countenance will assist in forming

172. a prognostic. The facies Hippocratica is bad, but patients in Cholera Morbus often have that countenance, & yet recover, it consists in hollow eyes, Emaciation, and a resemblance to our Ancestors. A Sullen look with the natural colour in the face is a bad sign, this sometimes occurs in the Hydrocephalus internus. —

The State of the Mind. a silent delirium is always bad, & worse than that accompanied with cheerfulness, a firmness of good temper of Mind in the beginning is always favourable; Irritable temper again is remarked to be a good sign in the cloze of diseases. Asking for thing contrary to habit is bad. A dispotion to wit is good; Breathing alternately quick & slow, is an unfavourable Symptom. Cold breath and that peculiar noise called the Rattles

are generally fatal; a noise in swallowing is very unfavourable; Sneezing is a favourable symptom, Sleep in the night or morning is a good sign, especially if accompanied with a moist skin, it generally approaches before the crisis. The return of appetite is good. especially for artificial articles &c as, coffee, but when the appetite is craving after unusual food it is bad. —

The return of Sleep & Appetite, are the most unequivocal signs of a crisis in disease, & of returning health. after all no one sign is certain. Thousands instances occur where patients recover from the worst of Symptoms, and others die without any dangerous symptoms occuring; I have seen a recovery not only from a low pulse, but an absence of the pulse for 36 hours, and I have likewise seen a recovery of a person of Typhus, who not see, hear, or feel on account of the extreme

debility, thro the aid of Clysters of Madeira wine, Bark & Opium.

Let us learn two things from the above facts, viz.

1st A Physician should never prognosticate the event, or promise the cure of any disease, especially of the acute. —

2? A Physician should never give a patient over in a fever

Inflamatory Diseases

Pneumonia

The farther we advance in the knowledge of diseases, the more we shall be convinced, that all of them depend upon predisponing debility, this predisponent debility manifests in Pneumonia, hence this disease most commonly affects weak habits.

This dijease is produced both by direct & indirect debility.

The causes producing indirect debility are 1st Labour, Fatigue &c

2d Excess in eating & drinking —

The causes producing direct debility are Cold &c.

The pain we feel in breathing cold air in this dijease is owing to its debilitating on the Lungs. ———

176.

Cold produces its effects principally on the external parts of the body, the lungs & throat I consider as external parts of the body. When the body is debilitated by cold previously, the disease is brought on then most commonly by the application of some stimulating power, which is generally heat, as the Lungs are in the most excitable condition, & partake most of debility, from that principle they are soonest excited into action. The above is proved.

1st From Pneumonia only occurring when there is an alternation of warm & cold weather, and its appearing in the Spring

2d From Pneumonia, being scarcely known, in climates that are uniformly cold, as in Sweden & Russia

3d From its appearing in those persons who have been exposed to the air in a warm room

or have slept in a warm bed, after the application of the sedative powers of cold

The term of ones catching cold is a very improper one, for it should rather be termed catching heat

The Pneumonia, is a disease of the whole system, and the lungs are affected in a secondary manner; that this is the case, I infer, from the disease not appearing for several days after the pulse is raised.

Formerly a difference was made between Peripneumony & Pleurisy, but this distinction is erroneous, as they appear to be the same. Dr Cullen has mentioned two species of this disease, but is quite unnecessary. The pain when in the breast is obtuse, in the side, acute. Respiration is difficult attended with cough, which is dry in the beginning.

178. But afterwards frequently moist, & bloody, the pulse is sometimes small & soft, sometimes full & soft, the fever is generally attended with excess of action.

Cure

Before we go to the cure of this disease we must divide it into three species viz

1st. Pneumonia Vera.

2d. ——————— Notha

3d. Pneumonia Typhoides.

We proceed first to the Cure of

Pneumonia Vera

This Dr. Brown calls a Sthenic disease, but it is erroneous, for it is as absurd to distinguish diseases into Sthenic & Asthenic, as to distinguish the year into cold & warm for the same disease is sometimes Sthenic & sometimes asthenic, as the Influenza

479. The Symptoms of Peripneumonia Vera are, difficult respiration, hard pulse, pungent pain in the side, accompanied with a cough, dry in the beginning, but afterwards moist, & frequently bloody. —

The Remedies, are all those which were used for inflamatory fevers, except cold, Those are 1st Copious bleeding. Dr. Cullen recommends blood to be taken from the arm of the affected side &c. Venæsection may be used on the 5th 7th 12th or 14th days, provided the pulse be hard, & no Symptoms of Suppuration attend, it does not prevent expectation, but rather promotes it, we should never be afraid of bleeding too much in this disease for the life of your patient should be the primary object of your attention.

180 Dr. Rush mentions an anecdote of Doct.
Cullen, who was called to a person in a
Pleuritic affection &c.
While Dr. Cullen was a young man soon
after he began to practice, he was Physician
to a gentleman ill of Pneumonia, he had
bled the patient plentifully at several times,
& tho he wished to repeat it, & considered it
as essential, to the recovery of his patient,
he was afraid that should any misfortune
happen, & the Gentleman die, it should
be fatal to his reputation; the family
apprehended so much the death of the patient,
that they asked the Dr. if a Clergiman
might be sent for. The Dr. Consented, after his
his arrival the Doct related the situation
of affairs to him, he said the Gentleman

might die after a repetition of the bleeding,
but that he certainly would if it was not
performed, he took notice of his own si-
tuation & concluded, with desiring the
Clergiman to endeavours to get it done
telling him that should the man die,
tho it might be fatal to himself as a
Physician, it could do no injury to the
other as a minister, the Clergiman
promised to endeavour to bring it about,
after the Dr was gone, he went in to the
sick man "you are very ill says he, but
there seems no necessity for your dying
yet, we Clergiman are much among the
sick, these Physicians think they know
every thing, but old women & Clergimen
know many things more, Come, I will be
your Physician for once, suppose you

send for the bleeder, without the Doctrs knowing it, & have a little more blood taken away, I will answer for the consequence, the Gentleman consented & in consequence of bleeding recovered, the Clergiman afterwards gave D. Cullen the credit of the cure, & this laid the foundation of his future Eminence

Case of a German Physician, who consulted the D. while he was at York town, the Physician had bled the patient three times, D. Rush advised a fourth bleeding, the German D. left him, protesting, that he would not have any hand in the patients death. D. Rush bled him, & in one hour after the patient felt much better & recovered. —

183 2d Lenient Purges, & Clysters.

3d Neutral Salts, with antimonials, als Seneka-Snake root, should be used combined with Liquorice.

4th Blisters- after bleeding these are proper, in every stage of the disease, if they be applied to the part affected &c.

Blisters in local inflamation, have been used with success, on the 3d. or 4th day, they seem to act somewhat similar to bleeding; by causing an evacuation from the part, to which they are applied.

In the close of the disease if there be great defect of action, they are of advantage on account of their stimulant power.

5th Demulcent drinks, as barley water, flax-seed tea or Bran tea

6th Warm vapour received into the lungs from simple water. This vapour should be

184 used about the 5th day, when the expectoration is most difficult, it acts by producing expectoration, which is indispensibly necessary in this disease

7th Volatile Alkali, should be used for the same reason as the vapour, in aforesaid expectoration, when the pulmonic system is much debilitated, & expectoration difficult, A should be used from five to ten grains, every two hours. Dr Cullens Syrup, a half pint of boiling water, poured two or three Tea spoonsful of horse radish, then suffered to stand for sometime, & afterwards formed into a Syrup, makes an excellent expectorant

Lecture 17th.

8th In the inflamatory stage of this disease, Opium is improper, in the latter stage, when the debility of the Lungs comes on, and the pulse is diminished, which is about the 5th day

185 Opium then is proper we should begin with small doses, as ten drops of Laudanum, for ten drops in this disease, will be sufficient to make a man sleep, whereas three times that quantity, in any other disease would not

9th Cold air, this is not to be used, in that degree in this disease, as in the preceding ones we have mentioned, it is improper except before expectoration comes on, or when there is no cough &c.

There is excess of action in every part of the system. except the lungs. Intense heat should for the same reason be avoided after expectoration, as Cold the temperature of the room in which the patient lies, should not be above 63° of Farenheits Thermometer.

10th Sitting up is of great benefit before the fire in this disease, and is not to be dispensed with, it frees the patient from the heat of the bed & gently takes down the action of the Systems

after the above evacuations &c. Sometimes Symptoms of Nervous fever, & sudden debility come on, in this case we must have recourse to wine & Opium.

We proceed next to the cure of

Pneumonia Notha.

The Symptoms of this disease are, pain in the breast or side, the patient can lie only on one side, or the back, or cannot lie down at all, there is no cough, the pulse is sometimes hard, but more frequently soft and full attended with fever, that is very inconsiderable.

The proximate cause of this diseases, an Effusion of blood or Serum into the lungs, induced by excess or deficiency of action in them, this is ascertained by the numerous dissections of Morgagni. The predisposing causes are what ever debilitates the System.

187. as the long & continued application of heat & cold, Intemperance, Intermittent fever, Nervous fever, Small-pox Measles, Gout &c.

The exciting causes are the same as of Pneumonia Vera.

It differs from the Pneumonia Vera 1st. By its attacking less robust habits.

2d. By its ~~attacking~~ being accompanied by less inflamatory action, Old & consumptive people often die with this disease, in this hence there is more commonly an effusion of Blood, in the other, of Serum.

3d By its attacking very sudden & most frequently in the Night, from these symptoms, & its attacking so suddenly I have taken the liberty to call it an apoplexy of the lungs.

Cure

The cure of Pneumonia Notha consists in 1st Copious bloodletting, Small bleedings are not of service in this disease; ——

188 In one Case of this disease I took 36 oz. of
blood in the Space of 24 hours.
I have been seized with this disorder, what
happened in the night, I had once a slight
attack of it in the evening, but in the night
I was suddenly seized, I got up & attempted
to bleed myself, but was unable. I accordingly
sent for a bleeder, who took 20 oz. of blood
from me, the next day I was much better,
and was able to eat with the rest of the fami
ly. The blood is frequently dense, but seldom
sizy, it is sizy sometimes especially after
the Measles.
2d Blisters, they should be applied to the
side or breast.
3d Warm vapour received into the lungs.
4th Pediluvium.
5th Volatile Alkali.
6th Stimulating drinks particularly
mustard whey.
7th Opium

Cold air should be avoided; Demulents are seldom necessary. —

We proceed now to consider the cure of the last Species, viz. the

Pneumonia Typhoides

The Symptoms of this disease are, pain in the side or breast, accompanied with a hurried cough, bloody expectoration, a small & little hard pulse, attended with fever.

The proximate cause of this Species is, small excess of action in the ~~beginning~~ system in the beginning, but great defect afterwards, it is often attended with bilious vomiting, sometimes terminates in death on the 3d or 4th day.

This disease is supposed to be produced by marsh Effluvia, but I have seen it occur in the Spring, when no exhalation takes place, & consequently does not depend upon Effluvia It is sometimes accompanied by Erysipelas, & Miliary eruptions, sometimes pimples appear

190. about the shoulder. It is likewise attended with petichea; this appearance sometimes takes place in Russia, & the southern states.

the most Pathognomonic sign of this disease is the comming on with a vomiting, the matter evacuated is sometimes of a green colour

This disease generally terminates in a tidious Typhus Mitior, & Sometimes in Typhus Gravior, & death. I have seldom seen a pleurisy coming on with a vometing, that has not been either Acute, dangerous, or fatal.

It generally seizes debilitated habits, blood drawn in this disease is black, covered with a thin livid pellicle, which adheres to the sides of the vessel containing it.

It is a very dangerous disease, & requires the utmost attention

Cure

1st. Is bleeding a proper remedy in this disease? It is injurious, unless hardness of pulse, with a considerable degree of pain attend; the appearance of the blood should determine from a second bleeding: Dr. Chalmers forbids bleeding to be used in all Autumnal Pneumonies; these appear to be Intermittent fevers combined with inflamatory action of the System.

2d. Next to moderate bleeding comes Vomits, especially in the Autumnal Pneumonies.

3d. Blisters

4th. Stimulants, as wine whey, Snake root Opium Volatile Alkali, warm vapour & Bark

The danger to be apprehended in all these Species, is from the violence of the fever, violent dry cough, difficulty of Breathing

192. partial sweats, shifting of the pain to
diffirent situations, and Turgescence and
redness of the face & eyes, these are the most
dangerous symptoms

The diffirent stages of Pneumonia end
or terminate, in three different ways

1st. In resolution
2d Suppuration.
3d Gangrene

the Pneumonia Vera terminates
in suppuration, the matter in suppura
tion is either effused into the lungs or
into the Cavity of the thorax, producing
Vomica or Empyema. When no remission
takes place before the 14th or 15th day, supp-
puration is to be apprehended,

approaching suppuration may be known
from rigors & shivering of the body. cessation
of pain, difficulty of lying in an horizon-

tal

tal posture, the pulse softer & fuller, difficulty of breathing, which is increased with the cough, & swelling in one leg, or thigh.

Some have recovered after abscesses have broke in the lungs, but if not consumption commonly takes place

The late Dr Franklin had two abscesses formed in his lungs, one while he was young, the other at the age of 34 - he had formed a theory on the action of the air, & supposed that where it was applied equally to all parts of the body, no danger would attend, if cold was uniformly applied or moisture, he supposed no injury would follow, & he strengthened his doctrine, by arguments drawn from the life of fishermen, & washer women, who are much exposed to cold, & wet, and still are healthy

There appears to be two defects in the Dr Theory, in the first place he did not attend

to the debilitating effects of cold, particularly when united with moisture, or to the manner of the people mentioned above, which strengthen them against the attacks of the disease, in conformity to his principles, the Dr. went frequently into rooms newly washed or with his windows open, in the depth of winter, when the extreme coldness of the rooms made it uncomfortable to others.— Sitting one day opposite to an open window, he felt a flush, exposed to a current of air, the effect of which exposure was, an attack of Pneumonia, which terminated in an abscess, and proved fatal to him, falling a victim in some measure to his mistaken principles of Medicine.

I have known two instances of abscess without a cough, one happened in a young lady, who was predisposed to an abscess in the lungs, I bled her as often as she could bear it

She at length acquired a substance to be bled, & another Physician was employed, who humoured her, after that she dearly grew worse, several times befor her death, I had given it as my opinion, that an abscess was formed in the lungs, it was an opinion merely, for tho many things occured to induce fresh belief, yet I was not certainly determined about it, before her death she desired I should open her, when she died, her friends told me, that she requested I would open her body, gladly - would I have excused my self, but I was obliged to undertake the business, I went there, I took only one Physician with me, he was a friend on whose fedelity I could depend — For I did not wish to trust my reputation with any Physician — On opening the Thorax, the left lobe of the lungs was ensinged, on removing the covering, the right

 lobe of so appeared & appeared whole, Judge now of my situation & feelings, there however appeared to be an adhesion to the Pleura & as the other Physician was paising his fingers along to separate the lungs from the Pleura, that a fair view of them might be had, he slipt into an Abscess — It now appeared that I was right in my conjecture The abscess had consumed almost all the substance of the right lobe, only half of it had been used in respiration

See: Vol: 14th. of Med: Comment:

The Abscesses frequently break of themselves the matter is generally of a fatid smell. they often produce death in their rupture. — They often continue for weeks, month &c.

The Hydrothorax sometimes follows Pneumonia, Dr. Brown says, it is produced only in those cases, when copious bleeding

had been used; but he is mistaken, for I have seen it arise when bleeding had not been used plentifully, it seem to be produced from a deficiency of bleeding, seldom from an excess of this remedy - Dr Browns opinion would seem to have some influence from the following. A Tobacconist of this city, was laid up with Pneumonia he was bled largely, & got better, but imprudently exposed himself too soon to the acrid fumes of Tobacco. The disease after wards terminated in Hydrothorax. ——

Lecture 18th

Catarrh or Influenza

This disease consists in a preternatural & increased Excretion of Mucus from the Nose, Fauces, & Bronchiæ, accompanied with a cough, fever, Coryza & sometimes with a difficulty of breathing.

The proximate cause of this disease is excess of irregular action in the vessels of the Nose &c.

The predisposing cause the same as in Pneumonia, but in a greater degree.

The more people are debilitated by luxury, & civilization, the more apt are they to be affected with this disease

The most frequent cause of Catarrh is contagion

It was epidemic here in the years 1733, 49, 61, 71, 72, 89, 90, I remember when it prevailed in the years 71 & 72. Notice is taken of it in Dr Shaffs Travels, who mentions to have seen it here in the years 61 & 62

It appeared in the year 62 in great Britain, it is the most universal epidemic to which the human body is exposed. —

From whence is the origin of this disease Dr M'Cauley says it is probably owing to the intercourse of Strangers with the natives.

There is a small Island amongst the Hebrides, near Scotland, called St. Kilda, owned by a Man of the name of M'Leod, he used to send his Secretary once a year to this Island, in order to receive the rents which were due to him. every time the Secretary went, a Catarrh spread around

the Island when Strangers used to visit the Island, the same thing happened then as in the other case, this is a strange & curious fact.

Civilians say that the appearance of a man on the field is the first signal of battle, so likewise the first appearance of a Man is the signal of disease.

("Man's greatest enemy is Man")

Dr Blaine tells us that, Diseases have been produced by the crews of different Ships mixing with each other.

May not the Influenza a be produced in some manner analogous to this?

The Army of the United States was remarkably unhealthy in the year 1795, when the Troops from the different States of the Continent had united their forces.

lent in the Campaign of 1775 at Boston, where the Soldiers were almost of one climate, Society & manners, they were very healthy.

The breath & perspiration may produce it, a difference of diet & manners may give such a difference to the breath, as to act as a stimulus, and thereby produce this disease.

The Green Landers were very offensive to the Europeans, which seems to arise not only from their aliment and manners, but probably from their perspirable matter

This contagion was supposed to be produced from a certain constitution of the air, but this is a false & absurd opinion.

As objections to it I make the following.
1st It occurs in all seasons, & in very opposite
States of the weather, when the Influenza
appeared here in the years 71 & 2. the weather
was uncommonly Variable, when it raged
here last year it was preceded by very dry
equable & steady weather, from this I con
clude that the weather has nothing to do
with this disease, I have the authority of
Dr Sydenham, Huxham, Cleghorn, Hillary &c

2d Further if it was in the air; why do not
all the people or a whole City take the in-
fection at the same time?

For the History of this disease I refer you to
Dr Cullen

I shall now give the history of the
Influenza as it appeared in the close of
the year 1789. Previous to its appearance
in the City in 89 the state of the weather
in the month of September was dry, cool

and pleasant, there was no rain for six weeks

In October the Influenza was brought from New-York, by the Members of the Episcopal church. —

It was attended by the following Symptoms. It came on with Lassitude, Chills, & fever, an acute pain in the head & eyeballs Abscesses appeared in the Frontal Sinuses In some there was a great itching in the eye-lids. In some there was a swelling & Inflamation of the eyes. In many cases it came on with a sore throat & hoarseness, a pain in one sometimes in both ears attended with deafness in some, some had a swelling behind the Ears. several persons were affected with violent sneezing, & a discharge of acrid matter from the nose. In some the nose dropped blood, in others it ran in streams, to the quantity

of 20 Oz. In some there was a defect of taste. In some there was a want of appetite, In others a good appetite. Some had a soreness in the mouth, swelled Jaws, Tooth-ach &c. In this Disease the breast was affected with Dyspnœa, or difficulty of breathing, pain in the sides, and cough (it was universally attended with a cough) which was very painful & sometimes convulsive, one or two died in the act of coughing, Many spit blood, In some it affected the Trachea chiefly. I saw one case accompanied with Lynanche Trachealis; the fatal cases generally terminated in Pneumonia Notha. It sometimes produced defect of speech. The Stomach was sometimes affected with Nausea & vomiting. In some it fell upon the bowels & was carried off by a Diarhœa. In general the patients were costive or

regular.

The limbs were sometimes affected with violent pain which were mistaken for the Rheumatism particularly in the back & thighs. Profuse over the whole body sometimes accompanied this disorder. The pulse was generally tense & quick, but seldom full — The fever had evident marks of remission, which generally happened on the fourth day. But the cough commonly continued two or three weeks — In several instances the fever ran on to Typhus. — In some cases it was accompanied by Miliary & Erisipelatous eruptions. it affected Adults of both sexes; some women suffered abortion from it. It affected very few children below eight years of age. The smell of Tar or Tobacco did not prevent it, nor did other diseases, for it was blended with every

species of chronic complaints, it insinuated itself into the chambers of the sick by means of the Nurses. It if was taken a second time, the second attack was generally milder than the first, but in some few cases it was more violent, Sometimes the changing of situation will favour the action of this contagion. An Old woman had it three times &c.

Persons who worked in the open air, or along shore, had it more violent than those who worked within doors

Lunatics generally escaped it, out of thirty five Lunatics, only three were affected with this disease, Many Thousands had it who were not confined to their houses few escaped it who were exposed to it It interrupted all business, and even divine worship was disturbed by perpetual coughing.

It proved fatal only to old people and those who were previously debility by other diseases. particularly hard drinkers & consumptive people In the Southern states this disease was more fatal than here. It is strange to relate that it was of use to some, who were of weakly habits This disease was not confined wholly to the human species, for it affected two cats, two dogs, & two horses, To one dog which was affected with this compleint, a lady gave ten drops of Laudanum, & there with cured him. The Scarlatina Anginosa which raged in September disappeared upon its approach, but appeared again When the Influenza was on the decline — I inoculated several for the small pox all of whom had the disease favourably.

CURE

Catarrh whether from contagion, or the temperature of the air, is never a trifling disease. Catarrh from the air is more dangerous than that from contagion, because it is more apt to be neglected, & from thence more liable to terminate in consumption. We shall first consider the the cure of Catarrh arising from cold. This consists

1st In blood-letting — In determining the quantity & frequency of it, we should be governed by the pulse. I once bled a Methodist-minister sixteen times in this disease in six weeks, & he recovered, the blood was always sizzy

2d Vomits & Nauseating Medecines

3d Low diet, as a Milk & vegetable one

4th Diluting drinks as Sage & Baum Tea,

Apple Water, Barley water, & Hyssop tea.

Garrick the celebrated actor was very much troubled with this disease, his cure consisted in eating a salt herring, which of course made him drink plentifully of cold water

5th. Demulcent drinks, as flaxseed tea &c.

6th Blisters.

7th. Warm Vapour.

8th. Opiates, they should be used night & day when the cough is troublesome

During the inflamatory diathesis cold may be proper.

after the disease subsides, moderate warmth should be applied.

The following remedies were used for the Influenza.

1st. Bleeding. In this disease I bled when the pulse was hard and full, & sometimes when slender, together with this I used all

The other remedies mentioned above for common Catarrh. When Pneumonia attended this complaint, I sometimes bled twice. The blood was always sizzy

2d Vomits were used, but they did not terminate this disease, so soon as the Common cold

3d In cases ~~of debility~~ attended with debility, Stimulants were used, as wine &c.

In acute pains without any inflamatory action in the pulse, I gave Laudanum, it it was given in one case to the amount of 120 drops in one night,

Thus far for the Influenza which appeared in 1789.

We proceed now to consider it as it appeared last Spring: we shall first give a short account of the weather

The Winters of the years 89 & 90, were remarkably Mild, the River Delaware continuing navigable during the whole season.

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On the third of March, it was very cold, & the weather of the remaining part of the month, very changeable & variable.

The diseases which prevailed in april were, Catarrh, Pleurisy, Measles &c.

In the beginning of May the Influenza made its appearance again. It was attended with the following symptoms.

Some when it appeared this time, were affected with Mania, some had no cough, in general it came on like an Intermittent, with acute pains in the back & head, some were affected with Miliary Eruptions &c. Some had a blue & dark Colour in their Hands, Several were affected with acute pain in the rectum &c. I saw one case in which it produced Ischuria, two an Anasarca, and three a Palsy of the arms - Sneezing & pain in the ears were less common than last fall

the women had irregular appearances of their Catamenia &c. — a pain in the eye balls was a universal complaint — In some a — Bubos or abscess appeared in the groin. I saw no other Epidemic prevailing at this time

The Prisoners in gaol who had it the fall before escaped it this time

I shall here add two facts concerning this disease.

1st. It prevailed with great violence at Cape May

It was more fatal, & carried off more near the Sea shore; this was probably owing to the mixture of Land & Sea Airs, which appears to be very unfriendly to the Human Body — It was likewise more violent in New-York than in this City, owing to its contiguity to the Sea.

The effect of Land & Sea Air near the Sea Shore, is proved in three different Societys. The Prebetorians died near the sea shore, (within two miles) of whom thirty died — The Baptists about four miles further & whom not half that number died — And the Quakers four miles beyond them, of whom hardly any died —

2d The Indians are never subject to a Catorrh from Cold, & when this Disease was carried amongst them, they were ready to ascribe to Witchcraft, it was very fatal amongst them, & more violent than with the white People. Mr Elliot who gave this account, gained their friendship, by curing some of them with Opiate Pills — A famous Indian Chief died with it — This was at Niagara. —

The Remedies for the Influenza in the Spring, were nearly the same as in the preceding fall.

Bleeding appeared sometimes proper in particular Cases, in others it was very improper, & ever dangerous.

I will conclude with the following remarks.—

1st It is propogated to the greatest distance, affects the greatest number of People, & passes sooner thro' a Country than any other Epidemic we know of.—

2d It appears that neither Climate, Society, or Customs of different persons, produce any material differenc

in the Symptoms of this Disease.

Lecture 19th

Angina Inflamatoria

This disease depends upon an original predisposing debility.

It consists in a preternatural redness, & pain in the Fauces, or gland of the throat difficulty of swallowing & breathing, with a hard and full pulse, accompanied with fever. —

The proximate cause of this disease, is the same as of the other inflamatory diseases. —

There are three species of this disease viz.

The Tonsillaris. —

Pharyngea. &

Parotidea. —

1st The Tonsillaris.— affecting the
mucus membrane of the Fauces, but
especially the Tonsils, with redness and
swelling, accompanied with difficulty of
breathing & swallowing, & a high Phlogistic
Diathesis

2d. The Pharyngæa, attended with
redness in the bottom of the Fauces, very
difficult & painful deglutition, respiration,
sufficiently free, & fever

3d. The Parotidæa, attended with great
swelling of the Parotid, & Maxillary Glands,
appearing on the out side, the respiration
& deglutition but little affected, & a fever
for the most part mild, with a swelling
some times of the Testicles of Males, & the
Breast of females

For the History of this desease I refer you
to Dr Cullen

Cure

The remedies for the two first stages, are 1st Bloodletting, this should be used copiously, also cupping from the part affected.

2d. Purges, These should be of the lenient kind

3d. Vomits, they are sometimes necessary as debilitating remedies.

4th Neutral Salts. particularly Nitre.

5th. after the disease has continued for sometime, & defficiency of action appears, then the application of oil & spirits of harts horn should be applied as a liniment, to the outside of the throat.

6th. Gargles, they should differ according to the different stages of the disease, in the first stage they should be of a sedative

Nature, as Gargles of cold water; also a gargle made of sage tea, mixed with honey, & vinegar, is very good in the close of the disease, when debility appears, they should be of a Stimulant nature, & should be used with other Stimulant medicines as. Steam of warm water impregnated with vinegar. &c. Gargles of Spirits before the disease is formed, or in the last stage of it, are proper.

a gentleman who was subject to this disease, used Gargles of Spirits before the action of the System came on, with good success. ——

y^th^ Blisters, they should be applied behind the ears & round the throat.

Lastly if all the above remedies fail

Bronchotomy may be used as an alternative.

This D.r Bond once performed, & I am persuaded would have been successful, had it been done earlier, it was on D.r Martin the Provost of this College, it however preserved him two hours longer, & allowed him to make his will, and settle some business, which should have been otherwise left in a very dangerous situation. — It is liable to return again with cold.

When there is evident suppuration, it should be opened by puncture. —

Case of a Gentleman who had been very ill in this disease, & sent for D.r Radcliffe, when the Doct.r came, he found by examination, that there was a suppuration of the Tonsils, & that

the tumour would probably soon burst that he might hasten it on, he ordered some hasty pudding to be made, & when it was got ready, sat down in the patients room at the table, with his servant opposite to him, as they were busy eating, and the servant with his face downwards, the Dr took up a spoonful & as the servant lifted up his head, he threw the contents of it in his face, this excited great laughter in the patient, so that the exertion burst the tumour & the patient recovered.

The Parotidea is nothing else than the mumps, commonly so called. —

It is generally a slight disease, and the least distressing of the three species, after it has left the throat, it sometimes falls down & affects the Testicles of Males & the breasts of females. —

It may on this account, without caution be mistaken for the venereal disease It is generally cured by a purge or two or any discutient application. — —

Rheumatism

This Disease comes on by pains affecting the large joints, frequently pursuing the course of the Muscles, accompanied with a full hard pulse, & fever increased by external heat.

It is distinguished from Gout.—

1st. By its generally attacking the large joints whereas the Gout generally attack the small ones

2d By its very seldom affecting the Stomach, the Gout almost always doing it.

3d From the patient labouring under the two diseases, the Gout belonging to the Luxurious, the Rheumatism more generally a companion of the poor.

I shall here make a few observations on this disease.—

1st Rheumatism depends on predisposing debility

2d. It occurs in those parts which are most exercised, & when the circulation is most languid.

3d It occurs after great exertion in walking, & lifting of weights, particularly if this exercise has been in the cold, on this account Soldiers & Sailors are most subject to it. The Tar Spring at French Creek relieved General Lincolns Soldiers of the Rheumatism.

For the history of this disease Refer you to D. Cullen

Cure.

The remedies in this disease are.

1st Copious Blood-letting

2d Lenient purges these remedies Dr Sydenham used alternately, for on the intermediate days of bleeding he gave purges.—

3d Nauseating medicines joined with Neutral Salts. Dr Hillary recommended a mixture of Nitre & Sal Amoniac—

The powder composed of Nitre, Calomel, Tartar Emetic, & Opium, I have tried without any success.—I suppose if any advantage arises from its use, it must be after cases of action is subdued. Opium is the most hurtful & injurious.—

Calomel, & Tartar Emetic, are much better when given alone, they mean the secretions from the Stomach, Bowels, Oesophagus &c.

Calomel in large doses will not irritate the arterial system, for it generally purges, five grains of Calomel may be given with advantage.

4th Low Diet, this is of the utmost importance. In proportion to the Inflamatory Diathesis prevailing in the System, the diet should be of a vegetable nature, it is common to recommend roasted apples, but I have met with a fact where the acid of them evidently increased the Rheumatism, Cyder & water have also increased it. —

5th Cool air, the cooler the better for the patient, the swapping of the affected limbs in flannels is improper. —

6th Heating applications to the parts affited are injurious, hence patients are generally worse in bed &c.

Blisters, Molasses & cabbage leaves are sometimes good applications, after evaporations have been made use of.

Opium is hurtful while the Inflamatory Diathesis is present

Is Cold water a safe application? We apprehend it will be of service from the following fact, concerning the foundering of horses, which is Analogous to this disease It is an Inflamatory Rheumatism produced by great riding, it may be cured by leading the horse into a creek, & letting him stay there, secured by some fastening - during the night, perhaps it would be better to lead him backwards & forwards &

A Gentleman M^r Elcocs who was very fond of hunting, never used to put his hunters into a Stable directly after hunting, but had them led about till they were well, by which means they never had the Rheumatism.

If Men after a fatiguing days journey, use to walk a little, they would prevent the Rheumatism, & feel less fatigued the next day

This disease has received different names from the part which it affects, as the Lumbago, & Sciatica. The Lumbago has sometimes been mistaken for Nephritis. but it is distinguished from Nephritis by having no Nausea or Vomiting. —

Phthisis Pulmonalis

I define Phthisis to be a wasting & debility of the body, accompanied with a cough, Hectic fever, and for the most part expectoration of Pus.

It may be divided into three Species viz

1st The Sthenic

2d The Mixed &

3d Asthenic. ——

I chose to call them Species not Stages, as calling them Stages may lead to error. I have seen the first Species appear last. & the third Species appear first. ——

this was the case with the late Dr. Bond, his pulse was full & blood sizy to the last, one of the latest actions was to bleed himself, & died in an half hour afterwards, this was also the case with the patient who died lately at the Hospital. —

The first or Sthenic Species, is accompanied with cough, Fever, expectoration of pus & a hard pulse. —

The Second or Mixed Species. In this the fever is less, Pulse weaker, attended with chilly fits, night sweats, & Diarrhea.

Before I proceed any further I shall first make a few general Propositions.

1st. We infer that Consumption is a Disease of debility,

2d. From the causes which produce it, It is produced by Hereditary weakness. —

from a bad conformation of the breast. Remittent, Intermittent, & Nervous fevers, by debilitating the System sometimes terminate in consumption.

Gout, Scrophula, Pneumonia, Catarrh, Hypochondriasis, Asthma, Hamoptysis, Hypercathasis or violent purging. venereal disease, external violence, Cold & damp air, have all had a share in producing this disease

Sir George Baker observed, that Consumption was frequently produced by excessive purging, we infer that damp air produces this disease, from its frequency in Europe, and on the Sea Coasts. Three young Ladies who had a remarkable attachment to walk in the evening on the Battery at new York, fell a Sacrifice to consumption ——

Sitting in porches in the evening is very
prejudicial to health

2d From the constitutions of such persons
who lead sedentary lives, as tradesmen of dif-
ferent occupations, Women & people of uni-
table habits, Inhabitants of large Cities
who by their peculiar modis of civilization
are rendered liable to it, the predisposition
is increased by intemperance, we have seen
ever seen the Indians, or first settlers affect-
ed with this disease. The country people
also who are exposed in the field & work
hard are not affected by it.

3d We Infer it arises from debility from
the age of persons which it affects, it being
generally between sixteen & thirty six, at
a time when the System is most liable to
disease tho it may come on people
beyond that age

II Consumption is a primary, and original Disease of the whole system, & that Ulcers, Tubercles, Hæmoptysis, and Vomica, are not the causes as is supposed but merely the consequences of the disease, We infer that these are not the causes.

1st From debilitated constitutions being most liable to the Disease, as the Vomica that sometimes succeed Pneumonia, will not terminate in consumption, provided there be no predisposing debility

2d From the premisory Symptoms which generally attend before the disease is Established, these are, a quick pulse, burning of the palms of the hands, feverish heat, & flushing of the cheeks, these symptoms have continued six months before consumption came on ——

3d Under this Division I will add the following fact of Dr. Lind, that out of 5743 patients, from the first of July 1753, to the first of July 1760, 360 of whom were consumptive, one fourth of which ownred by extrend audents, as falls, Bruises, Strains &c. which they recvid one or two years before they wer affected with the disease.

4th From the causes which produce it, all of which are of a debilitating nature, as the venereal Disease, Pneumonia, Grief, bad conformation of the thorax, &c.

5th We may infer that it is a disease of debility from the Remedies which cure it.

6th From this disease alternating with Rheumatism, and madness, which are diseases of the whole System. I once saw it terminate in a Rheumatism of the head, and the person afterwards got well

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The termination of this debility in an affection of the lungs, is no more than what we see in other cases.

In Old age when great debility of the lungs comes on, a cough is frequently produced, called Catarrhus senilis, Dr. Lind says the low Nervous fever frequent terminated in a cough.

I saw two cases of Hypochondriasis induce all the symptoms of consumption, they were in two Ladies. —

The debility preceding death, particularly affects the lungs, which produces that pectoral noise called the rattles, this is a kind of sudden & apoplectic consumption.

It is a law of the Animal Oconomy, that in a general & universal debility of the body, the exciting powers will act with more force upon the weakest part, & of consequence will more act on the Lungs.

which are the weakest of the external parts of the body.—

Measles, Catarh, Pneumonia, and vomica will not produce Consumption, unless there is a predisposition to debility before

D^r Franklin had once a Pneumonic affection, which terminated in an abscess of the lungs, and afterwards recovered. or where debilitating causes have not been applied afterwards, such as, cold, Excess in Venery, Intemperance &c.

Consumption is said to have been produced by contagion & with some degree of propriety; those that have attended on the sick, & have slept with them, have died of the Consumption, but here I imagin it is brought on more by their resting in the night, & being exposed to the alternation of heat and cold, but I believe it is possible for

the seeds of consumption, to be conveyed by a portion of acrid matter into a sound body, which will not act immediately until a general debility of the body be produced. A fact in favour of this opinion happened in Connecticut, where two families, Negroes & all were carried off by consumption. Here was evidently contagion. In Portugal they burn the clothes of those who have died of consumption. Morgagni relates that Valsalva would not be present at a dissection, when the person had died of a pulmonary consumption. But let it be remarked that Valsalva was predisposed to consumption

Dust, stones, & other foreign matter have produced consumption, the matter irritating the lungs, operates first by inducing debility from coughing constantly, the Millers cough has been ascribed to ——

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the Dust in which they are for much involved, but I emagin it is more frequently produced by them lifting great weights, frequent exposure to heat & cold, & by their constant watching day & night, therefore this does not invalidate the opinion, that debility is the predisposing cause of this disease

III In proportion to the universal debility of the System, an increased excitability will take place, in certain particular parts more than in others, & them consequently more in the lungs, hence speaking with Passions, Coughing, hollowing, running, violent exercise &c, acting on the lungs in that debilitated state frequently become exciting causes, which finally terminate in consumption. ——

Pneumonia & Consumption depend upon the same causes, only the causes which produce consumption are inferior, to those which brings on Pneumonia. —

This disease is then to Pneumonia, what Febricula is to Intermittent fever, Consumption should then be called after Dr. Brown the Pneumonicula

Pleurisies are not so common as they were 60 years ago, because the modes of civilized life now are more debilitating, two exceptions may be produced to this general Doctrine, the disease being produced by Contagion, & Vomica, but Vomica do not produce Consumption until the whole System is debilitated. There are some persons who have had Tubercles all their life time, without producing consumption —

For the discription of this disease I recommend you to D.r Cullen & Fothergill. — one other circumstance I will mention relative to this disease, which is remarkable that patients not only have a constant hope of recovery, but likewise conceal such symptoms from the Physician, which accompany to the knowledge & cure of the Disease. ———

Lecture 20th.

Cure

The cure of Consumption divides itself into several stages, & first of the.

Preventing Stage, this diseas has premonitory or Premusory symptoms, these are a quick pulse, burning of the palms of the hands,

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Shakes in the Sides, feverish heat, & flushing of the cheeks.

The remedies are,

Gentle exercise, sometimes Cold bathing, and a defetion of all those causes which produce it, Cold & damp air, & Rooms that are damp are to be avoided, all Sedentary occupations should be forsaken, Young Men who are disposed to consumption from their Sedentary business, should be separated from their masters

If the pulse be hard & full, with pain in the Side, gentle Venesection will be necessary. —

The Diet should be regulated, & all inimitable causes removed. Exercise may be divided into active, Passive & Mixed. The Active exercises are walking running and jumping

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The passive are, riding in a carriage, sailing, and swinging. —

The mixed are, riding on horse back, rowing a boat &c.

Exercise in this stage of consumption should be of a mixed kind, but in the advanced stages of debility, it should be of the passive species. —

We shall now proceed to the cure of the first ~~species~~ and second species.

This consists in.

1st Gentle bleeding - this operation is more necessary in Pneumonicula than in Pneumonia, only the quanty drawen must be less than in Pneumonia, the quantity should be from ℥iv to ℥vj — repeated two or three times in a week, I lay great stress upon this remedy, Mead, Pringle, & Cullen all recommend it. ~

Low diet, particularly a milk & vegetable one.— The use of Milk follows in this order viz.

1st Womans Milk
2d. Asses — Milk
3d. Goats Milk
4th. Cows Milk

Dr. Browns Remedy consisting in buf Stakes, in these two ffences is certain death.

In cases of great Excitability, when milk itself is too stimulating, water may be mixed with it, or whey & butter milk as being less stimulating may be used, the whey is destitute of its Cheese, & butter milk of its oily parts, they seem to suit better in irritable Constitutions. —

In some cases a little animal food should be allowed, here the white meats are to be preferred, Chickens, Veal Oysters, & soft boiled eggs, they are less stimulating than other meats.

Stimulating aliments of all kinds, when thin

is any inflamatory action in the System should be avoided as much as possible

Regard should be had to the choice of vegetables, they should be the least stimulating— Van Swieten say a consumptive person was cured by eating raw berries—

The fresh juice of Sugar Cane, has been used with success in the west Indies in the cure of consumption, likewise the juice of raw apples just from the press. — Morgagni recommends Milk with Roasted barley made into a gruel. Roasted apples are very proper & good.—

A Mixture of apples & flour, called apple mush is an excellent food for consumptive

patients, it may be mixed with milk, as the patient chooses. —

When the Stomach is affected with dyspepsia, little animal food & that of easy digestion is to be used, the meals should be divided & often repeated, tho in small quantities. Six small meals in a day are much better & preferable to three large ones. —

3? Vomits, Ipecacuanha should be preferred to Tartar Emetic; Morgagni recommends them highly, they take down the Inflamatory action of the System, and are of use only when inflamatory Diathesis prevails, they should never be given after Inflamatory action has ceased. — A Panygeric on this use was the whole design of Doctor Reed's treatise of Consumption —

but one remark is necessary to be made here, Dr Reid used them indiscriminately in every species of the disease.—

4th Demulcent drinks of the most emolient kind Syrups in this stage should be used in small quantities, in some cases Dr Cullen's Syrup of Horse radish may be used

5th Evacuations should be performed by means of Blisters, Issues, Setons, & Caustics, they are very useful, the excite an artificial weak part, and thereby throw off Plethora from the lungs.— Bennet recommends blisters as well as caustics, I think I have seen them prolong life.—

Case of a gentleman who had an Issue running for two or three years, and was perfectly cured afterwards, fresh blisters are to be preferred to perpetual ones.

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sive kind called Gestation, this is one of
the most gentle species, & is accommodated to
the degree of Excitability in the System, it
is necessary to begin with the lowest species
as rocking in a cradle, Case of a young lady
who had the foundation of a cure laid by it,
She was first rocked two or three hours every
day, till she acquired strength to ride, first
in a carriage, then on horse back, after that
She took a voyage to Europe, & is now perfectly
well, The Ancients used it under the name
of Jactatio

To shew the necessity of accommodating the
exercise to the degree of excitability in the
System:— I will relate a fact of a young lady
who had all the symptom but the cough

She was so weak that she kept her bed, her father who was acquainted with the benefit of exercise in this complaint used to take her in her arms every day, & bring her down stairs, place her in his carriage, shut the doors upon her, & then gently agitate it for a few hours, this he continued to do till she acquired sufficient strength to ride two or three Miles very slowly in the carriage, after that she got to riding on horse back with him, and rod at last twenty miles a day, by this means she recovered, we should proportion the exercise to the excitability, the first is rocking, next swinging, then sailing, afterwards riding in a carriage &c.

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7th. Opiates, n. they are to be cautiously used, they give temporary tone to the lungs.

8th. a moderate stimulus of heat applied to the lungs as by stove rooms &c.

It is thought that the benefit arising from sea air, is owing to its impregnation with sea Salt. —

The efficacy of country air I believe is owing to a pecular stimulus, the smoke of burnt Rosin & Tar is of service, by the gentle stimulus which it affords ——

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Moderate singing & speaking are very useful in this disease.

Mr. Adgate, a very inteligent man, & sensible, informed me, that he had observed some of his pupils, who had a predisposition to consumption before they came to him, perfectly recover afterwards, this opinion is more especially corroborated by the ~~German~~ Germans for fewer of them die, than of other denominations, of consumption, - altho they live in stove rooms, this seems owing to their universal Psalmody, for singing is a principle part of their education. —

Speaking or singing too loud will produce consumption. The celebrated Mrs Anne fell a sacrifice to her fine voice. —

Lecture, 21st.

Avoid cold, damp, & night air, also cold & damp feet, by wearing cork shoes or socks, this is of the utmost consequence, in every species of Chronic disease, for by keeping the feet warm there is a more equable degree of heat kept up in the system, & by that means a more equable circulation.

avoid unwholsome air &c.

When Curtains &c.

Promoting a determination to the Skin, by wearing flannel Shirts, is equally important in this disease.

Lastly a moderate climate is of the utmost importance, where the heat is not so great as to be Stimulus. A Sultry July or august is as fatal as a variable March or April Patients from this country should be sent to South Carolina, Providence, Barbadoes &c: which are fit climates for consumptive persons; Portugal & Jamaica are not so good; The Island of Madeira is hurtful on account of the purity of its air, which stimulates the lungs too much See Dr. Gordan's letter in Rush's Enquiry &

To render a climate effectual in the cure of consumption, a patient should continue

in it two years, not less time will re-
store the constitution.

Cure of the 3d Species

or Asthenic, where Inflamatory Diathisis
has been subdued or never taken place

It differs from the former Species, as
Typhus does from Inflamatory fever
The remedies in this Species, are very different
from those of the former, here stimulants
are indispensibly necessary - they consist of
1st Stimulating medecines
2d. Do - — Diet.
3d Do Exercise.

I The Stimulating Medecines are Balsamics, as Balsam Peruv; Balsam Capaiv; Balsam Tolut; preparations of Tar & Turpentine, Garlic, Bitters of all kinds, Decoction of wild Cherry; Dandelion; Horehound; and lastly Opium, which may be given morning, Noon, & night, here the fallacy of Dr Fothergill, in reprobating Stimulants in this disease will appear, for Balsamics which are of great advantage in this Stages of the disease, he must have used in the first Stages.

To bark proper in this Stages? Yes, it is, but it is inferior to all the other Stimulants, is less agreeable, & sometimes excites an Inflamatory diathesis. in But it is certainly sometimes of great benefit. I should have mentioned Bark as a preventative

of this disease ..... Then is the best time for using it. I have the authority of Dr Cullen, & I myself have frequently prescribed it with advantage

II. Stimulating Diet, here we may breakfast, dine, & sup with Dr Brown— Animal food is highly proper here, & a generous diet in every particular; Oysters have done wonders in this species of consumption— Tulpius.

Case of a Continental Captain from Maryland, who was reduced very low, & had

ducted himself almost to death, he had lost hopes of his recovery, & determined to enjoy the little time that remained of his life, according to his inclination, in consequence of this resolution, he lived freely, drank wine, eat Oysters & got well

Case of a gentleman from Delaware who was much in the same situation as the captain, lived well & recovered.

III Exercise, this should be of the active kind, particularly riding on horse back, it is the best. Dr Sydenham says this has succeeded after Diarhoea had taken place. -

Case of an English Gentlewo^man, who was so weak, that her husband was obliged to hold her on the horse while the Servant led on a walk, she at length so much recovered her health, as to sit without support this exercise was continued & she got well.

Flannel ought to be worn next the skin
Warmth is better than cold.
and lastly a change of Climate if the patients can bear it.

It is of no use to inspect the matter, expectorated, as many are cured with them as well as without. ——

all consumptions begin with a diffluxion upon the Lungs &c.

Many patients have died with all the Symptoms of Consumption, without an Ulceration of the Lungs. —

A patient of Dr. Bondi, had sound lung, as was found upon opening him, after he had died of consumption. —

Here I shall make two remarks

1st. Those who have Consumption from Tubercles, have it the worst, and are always the most dangerous &c.

Tubercles appear in the neck before they do in the lungs; —

2? The Disease from Vomica is the most benign, is attended with very little debility, & is frequently cured by nature alone

The cure by Shawbenes can only take place when there is no predisposing debility

Case of a Captain of a vessel, who had a Pneumonia in the Spring, he had not been bled, which terminated in Vomica, it burst, & he was apparently reduced to the last stage of a Consumption he had night sweats &c.

He made use of Good diet, got so as to ride in a carriage, then on horse back, & sailed from here six weeks ago perfectly well; here the disease was cured because there was no general debility. —

But Consumption is not always curable by these means — It often baffles the use of diet, & every medicine, yet it is not incurable, for it has yielded to the healing art.

The means of performing this cure, are such

applications as will give the same tone to the System, as those People have who are not affusted with it. These are, 1st. War — 2d Labour, 3d Exercise. " "

The Toils of War & Labour, are not always practicable, but Exercise may ever be had.

Van Swieten says, Sailors, & fishermen have been cured by turning Coachmen.

For the effects of a Camp or Military life, I refer you to a pamphlet intitled free thoughts on Consumption

The Exercise proper in this disease is only to be had by a long journey

The Exercise proper in this disease, is only to be had by a long journey. Short excursions are hurtful —

by exciting more action than vigour, they excite the appetite without increasing the powers of digestion, they sink the spirits of the patients, Doct. Sydenham says, long journeys are more particularly proper for women than men, the courage of women is more of a passive nature, that of men more active. they are not so enterprising, & sooner resign themselves to dispair than our sex; this will account for a fact taken notice of by Sir Wilm Hamilton, he says that after the Earth-quake of Calabria, on digging into the ruins, the women were found with folded arms, as if they had immediately resigned themselves to their fate. But the men were found with their arms extended, as if they had contended with destruction to the last.—

The advantages of long journeys over short ones are.

1st. The constant succession of new objects, which please the mind & invigorate the body

2d The continual change of air, which is very beneficial to Consumptive patients.

3d. The constancy of Exercise, so that action & power keep pace with each other

To render journeys effectual, following directions are necessary to be observed.

1st. Avoid fatigue, it is this an exception to this rule that many cures are prevented, for this purpose Patients should begin with travelling a few miles on the first day & afterwards increase it by degrees, with the increase of strength.

2? Plentiful Meals are to be avoided.— likewise avoid travelling immediately after meals

3d Avoid travelling too soon in the morning, or in the heat of the day, or late in the evening.—

4th Patients should change their apparel, with the change of the weather; the weather when too warm or too cold is equally bad.

5th If patients should find it necessary to lie down in the day time, advise them to undress themselves, as they do when they go to bed at night, because ligatures are injurious, & unfriendly to sleep.— Surveyors always sleep undressed.

I knew a young lady in this city, who undress
es as much when she lies down after din-
ner, as when she goes to bed at 10, or 11 Oclock
at night, & always rises refreshed, and in
good humour

I knew a Case of Cholic, cured by unbuck-
ling a shoe

Mr. Ingersol the late Judge of Admiralty
cured himself of a giddiness, contracted by
long attention to cases on the Bench, by
unbuckling his shoes, & untieing his garters,

Studious people should always have their
clothes loose, for ligatures are unfriendly
to the active exercise of the Intellectual
powers, hence we see all studious men in
Gowns & Slippers & frequently with open
collars. —

Ligatures like noise & pain are direct stimu
li to the System

6th Patients should never sleep in damp
sheets, it would be better to carry sheets
with them, but as this is not always conve-
nient, they should have them aired before
the fire, before they lie down on them,
or sleep between two blankets

D.r Franklin both neglected & disputed this
caution, but he did not attend to the effects
of moisture on the sick, & reasoned too much
from the strength of his own constitution,
the more the patient can sit up without
fatigue the better.

7th Avoid large companies especially in
the evening & at night. Suppers should also
be avoided, a gentleman with weak lungs died
the morning after eating one of these suppers

the smell of many dishes of meat, the air
impired by many breathes, Phlogisticated by
twelve or fifteen Candles, were a stimulus
greater than his lungs could bear.

8th Consumptive persons should avoid
entertaining & agreeable companions, as
much as they would the plague. I do not
tell you to beware of Robbers & highwaymen,
but of your Merry fellows, for it is better for
a person labouring under this disease, to meet
a highwayman, than a merry Fellow

I knew a female patient who hurt a blood
vessel by Laughter, occasioned by
flash of humour, It must be noticed here, that
while I am condemning mirth, I do not mean
to inveigh against cheerfulness, the first
belongs to the ignorant & fools, the latter is
the entertainment of the wise. ——

Thus we may see how properly the common remark applied to them "they are too happy to be merry"

9th. May any use be made of the passions?

D. Blaine &c.

Hurricanes &c

D. Lind says many were cured by Earthquakes &c.

There is a distinction to be made between fear & terror. Fear is a debilitating power & leads to inaction. Terror is invigorating & drives to exercise both of body & mind.

Hope & confidence are both invigorating remedies.—

The efficacy of the celebrated Berkley Springs in Virginia, proceeds chiefly from the great faith placed in them, by those who resort there, arising from the relation of many cures performed there

Conducting of tenour &c.

Van Sweeten & Smollet.

10th In what seasons should patients travel: Travelling in Winter or Summer is improper; Spring & Autumn are the only proper times; a patient may begin in Winter in the Southern States, & proceed northward with the progress of vegetation, & spend his summers in Canada.- by this means he may have a perpetual - autumn & Spring - Let him always avoid the sea coasts, because a mixture of land & Sea air is injurious

269. Britains had better travel thro these states, than on the Continent of Europe, for here are fewer ~~calls~~ calls for luxury & dissipation, & a greater variety of new, striking, & invigorating objects. —

Case of a young lady who was extremely low, who was not expected to recover, she set out last spring on a journey to Canada, rode slowly, gradually increasing the length of her days journey, & reached Canada in June, spent about a fortnight there, & returned a few weeks since, so much better that I believe she will be able to stand the cold of this winter, when a second journey will probably restore her to health

Case of a gentleman from Connecticut, he had every symptom of Dissolution, was advised to travel by his Physician, he called on me in his way to South Carolina in the fall, —

spent the winter there, & is since quite recovered.

How long should travelling be continued I should be continued six months in succession, & be renewed every two or three years, till the age of sixteen years is past

I shall conclude with two remarks
1st The Love of health like money, levels all destinctions, hence patients often fly to Quacks for relief &c.

2d Dr Cheyne says, nothing is of so much importance to a man as health, except their Eternal Salvation, and nothing they neglect so much as health, except their Salvation

I knew two young men apprentices to a printer, who were obliged to quit the business of compositors & turn pressmen -

This employment particularly exercises the arms, & chest, & it affected a cure in these instances

3d One other thing, Writing Directions, & Prescriptions, in a large, & fair hand, Dr Cullen wrote well. Dr Brown on the contrary did not probably because Cullen did, as their enmity was very great. ——

Lecture 22d

Small Pox

This is a disease of the whole System; It shews itself in the lungs & throat.

For the history of this disease I refer you to Drs Cullen, Hillary, & Huxham.

The proximate cause of this disease is an excess of irregular, or defficien of regular action in the arterial system, from the stimulus of a Specific Contagion - Here appears an exception to predisposing debility.

The Symptoms It is a Contagious Synocha, with vomiting & pain in the Epigastric region, on the third day begins & on the fifth is finished the the Eruption of Inflamatory pustules, which Suppurate in the space of eight days, and at last go off in crusts, frequently leaving depressed Cicatrices, or pock-pits in the Skin. — — —

There are two Species of this disease, viz
1st The distinct, or Phlogistic
2d The Confluent, or Typhoid.
The first I define to be a fever with a hard pulse, accompanied with a few distinct

turgid Pustules, beginning on the third & end-
ing on the fifth day, but there is sometimes
an exception to this, for a second crop has
appeared on the 9th & 10th days, the fever ceases
immediately after the eruption

The second I define to be a fever, with a full
& quick pulse, accompanied with an eruption
of flat pustules, which generally begins on
the second day & sometimes on the first day
of the fever, the fever continues after the
Eruption, frequently attended with a Diarhoea

This disease has been further divided into,
the Sibquon, Crystalline, Watery, & Bloody;
These happen in both species. —

The fever of the Small-Pox is sometimes
Intermitting, this would seem to favour the
Idea that the Intermittent fever, is the only
original fever existing. —

I shall here propose a few inquiries -

1st. In what manner is the disease propagated? I answer by Contagion, by the breath, clothes, and Effluvia of the body. It is likewise conveyed by Wind & smoke. -

It is somewhat remarkable that fire does not destroy this Contagion. The Effluvia of Small-pox even adheres to paper, & has been conveyed by letters.

Case of a young man who went from his father's, while the family had the Small-pox, to his Uncles, that he might avoid it, some time after the recovery of the family, his sister wrote wrote a letter to him, informing him he might soon return. In the common time from the reception of the letter, he was taken with the Small-pox

It is propogated after death.

The matter may be preserved for many months if kept dry. The Chinese preserve it in sealed Boxes &c

2d How long does the contagion lie in the body befor it produces its effects? Generally twelve or fourteen days in the Natural way.

Dr Hunk says it has been for twenty days

Can we destroy or lessen the contagion?
It may be lessned before the fever is produced, by strong doses of Calomel & Tart: Emetic.

In Africa &c

Is the disease contagious universally? No, it is not, som have escaped it &c.

We shall now procead to the cure of the distinct small-pox.— We shall conpder

1st The cure of the Eruptive fever.

2d. The cure of the secondary fever

The Remedies in the eruptive fever are

1st Bleeding.

2d Purges, they should be strong, or mild ones, more frequently repeated, as much progress should be made in debilitateing the body in one day in this disease, as in three or four days in Pneumonia. I took the hint of this treatment from Dr. Hillary's treatise on the Small-pox

Case of a Sailor &c.

3d. Blisters, they should be applied to the neck if Coma or delirium attend

4th. Sitting up in bed, Dr. Sydenham recommends &c, it has an Influence in checking the eruption

5th Cool air, It is less hurtful here than in Pneumonia, because there is less producing debility than in Pneumonia.

Case of a person in London, who contrary

to the wishes of Dr. Sydenham was kept very warm, was supposed to be dead, was laid anoxingly, the windows were thrown open in such a manner, that a current of air fell directly upon, he recovered in consequence of it, & was cured. There is no danger in the use of cool air.

6th Cool debilitating drinks, Saffron tea, wine, and all stimulating medicines are very improper, & should be avoided.

7th Opiates they should not be given until the eruption be compleated, and then they may be used at night.

The Remedies used in the Secondary fever

The Secondary fever sometimes becomes dangerous from three causes.—

1st From the great irritation of the lungs.

2d. From Viscidity of Mucus in the throat

3d From the sudden Subsidence of the swelling of the hands & feet

To Relieve the first cause or inflamation of the lungs. Bleeding, Blistering, & Emetics should be used. It is necessary to be cautious in the use of bleeding. The Inflamation or Pneumonia is generally the Vera, Notha, or Typhoides, hence you will bleed ~~according~~ or not according as it is one or other of these Species, in the two first bleeding may be used, in the last it is improper

The second indication is to thin & evacuate the mucus in the throat, the same suffocation appears here as in the Cynanche Trachealis.

Its Remedy is Mercury, this is an infallible remedy.

it should be given early so as to produce a
Salivation

It has been tried in a hundred cases & with
pumps, this is a great discovery, I owe it to
my master Dr. Redman

3d The swelling sometimes suddenly disap-
pears, but if it leaves the face & appears
in the extremities, there is no danger, the
more the limbs & face are swelled the
better.— I saw one case where the face
was so much swelled, that no trace of
the nose was seen, & the head of the size
of half bushel.— The remedies for this
sudden disappearance of the swelling are.

1st Gentle Purging.
2d Bathing the hands & feet in Warm water,
or Stimulating Cataplasms to the feet.
3d Blisters to the neck & extremities. —
4th Opening the Pustules, it is said to pre-
vent pitting, it is likewise of use in abstract
ing the Stimulus of the matter.

5th Changing the linen every day, D.r
Huxham says, that a foul Shirt in this
disease is like the poisoned shirt of —
Hercules, by the use of these means I have
often seen a cure, or to borrow another hap-
py expression from the same gentleman,
"A Resurrection from this Disease"
two or three gentle Purges after the cure
may be given, & sometimes a vegetable
Diet is necessary. —

The next Species is the Confluent- the
Cure of which we shall now consider.-
This is distinguished from the distinct, by
an early eruption, Diarhoea, & Hemorhages
instead of Diarhoea there is sometimes a
Salivation, & the eruption is ushered in
by vomiting, & Epileptic fits, which last some-
times proves fatal " this was not delivered
by Dr Rush"

Remedies are the same as for Typhus mitior
when excess of irregular action prevails.-

1st Bleeding, this should be moderate.

2d Emetics

3d Purges.

4th Cold drinks & cold air

But if Typhus Gravior, with great defect

of action appears, Wine & Bark should be given, in conjunction with Opium, three times a day. Cold drinks are higly injurious here

Drs Sydenham, & Morton diffud

Cold air operates mechanically, & is extremely dangerous, it was falsely supposed as a Specific in destroying the contagion, which mistake occasioned the promiscuous use of it, it is good when there is excess of action, but death when it is used in defect of action

or livid spots, should be touched with the diluted Spirit of Marine Salt, mixed with Syrup. Case of a woman who took Bark,

& applied it to the sores, gave them a good appearance

To the Mild & Confluent small-Pox, it may not be improper to add a third species viz. the Cutaneous, It affects Nurses & those who attend on the patients in the small-pox, this led to suppose that the Variolus ~~matter~~ infection could be taken a second time, but this can never be where there has been an Eruption with a high Inflamatory fever. I infer that it is contagious, from the Small-pox being produced from it by Inoculation.

D^r Sydenham, & Van Swieten relate facts, where there were eruptions without fever, & afterwards Eruptions with fever, & vice versa

A Child may be affected in the Womb by this

Disease - Case of a child in Kensington who was born with a full eruption on the skin, the Mother being then in the small-pox

The Small-Pox in pregnant women is always attended with danger, owing to the inflamatory Diathesis prevailing in the System

With regard to Inoculation I refer you to my Volume of Enquiries

I shall only add a few observations, which have since its publication occured to me

1st I have remarked that a large wound, prevented the infection from taking place

2d The success of the Puncture depends upon a sharp Lancet, for a dull one will also prevent infection

3d The Small-Pox may be communicated, from a pustule taken from the arm of a person, in whom the disease was local.

4th The habit of the body should be attended to, in order to regulate the preparation.—

I Inoculated a lady who came here for her health from Maryland, She was very weak, and troubled with gouty affections, Dyspepsia &c. I prepared her by Animal food, Morning, noon, & night, & wine, She afterwards took the infection & had only 12 pock, in a short time after She recovered.

5th I have seen fresh Matter produce the disease, on the fifth day, in three persons.

6th I have seen distinct fresh pustules, produced two months after Inoculation, when the childs arm had got well, & in one person six months after—

7th. I have known two Instances of women passing this Menstruation, at the time of Small-pox, who got well

The benefit of preparation, depends upon the suddenness of change produced by it.
In the preparation I use Jalap & Rhubarb, which I think the best. Calomel I object to, for the three following reasons.
1st. It renders the body liable to take cold

2d. It has a tendency to produce Glandular swellings

3d. I think Jalap & Rhubarb equally effectual

To conclude Purges may be suited to the constitution, & Inclination of the Patient.

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